Daily Report

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U.S. Congress Resolutions on Kosovo Cited

AU2107193789 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] News agencies and the foreign press report that the U.S. Senate recently passed a resolution on the violation of human rights in Yugoslavia and, particularly, on the violence used in Kosovo. The resolution was passed initially by the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress a few weeks after the European Parliament indignantly condemned the violence and repression against Albanians in Kosovo.

In its first part, referring to a report by the State Department, the resolution lists numerous examples of publicly-known violations of human rights norms in Yugoslavia. The resolution stresses that there has been an increase in the use of violence in Kosovo in recent months. The resolution goes on to state that these actions violate the lofty ideals of the equality, dignity, and brotherhood between all the nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia, which have been basic principles in Yugoslavia since 1945.

The second part of the resolution, entitled Congress Declaration, stresses that the U.S. Congress expresses its concern about the abuse of human rights and the violence used in Kosovo, and asks the Yugoslav Government to undertake all necessary steps to ensure an end to the violence in the province.

The resolution also states that the Yugoslav Government must fully respect its obligations under the Helsinki Final Act and the UN Declaration of Human Rights to ensure the full protection of the rights of all citizens in Kosovo. The resolution concludes by asking the high state authorities to closely follow the problem of human rights in Kosovo and to express the concern of congress to the official representatives in Yugoslavia through appropriate channels.

Further on Plaka, Delegation Visiting Nicaragua

Official Receives Delegation

AU2107115189 Tirana ATA in English 0906 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Tirana, July 21 (ATA)—The Albanian delegation, headed by the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, who took part in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the People's Revolution in Managua, met with the Commander of the Revolution and Vice President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Nicaragua, Leticia Herrera Sanchez.

In this meeting, she spoke of the friendship linking the Albanian people with the Nicaraguan one, and evaluated the constant support Albania has given and is giving to the Nicaraguan people and their just struggle for the defense of freedom and independence of the homeland. The Vice President of the National Assembly, Leticia Herrera Sanchez, expressed the sentiments of sympathy and respect for the Albanian people and wished that the relations between the two countries further develop in the future.

Ortega Meets With Plaka

AU2107191089 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Daniel Ortega, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, received the Albanian delegation led by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka, which attended the Managua celebrations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the revolution, and had a warm and friendly discussion.

President Daniel Ortega asked the delegation to convey to Comrade Ramiz Alia and the Albanian people most ardent greetings and best wishes for the progress and constant strengthening of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. He expressed his conviction that the links of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will be further strengthened and promoted to their mutual benefit.

The Albanian delegation was also received by Henry Ruiz, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist Front and minister of the economy, industry, and trade. Opinions were exchanged on the further development of relations between Albania and Nicaragua, particularly in the field of the economy and trade.

Plaka, Delegation Stops Over in Mexico City

Senate Leader Receives Delegation

AU2207190489 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] On its way home from Nicaragua, the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, made a stopover in Mexico City. The delegation was received by Emilio Gonzalez, president of the Senate of the United States of Mexico.

During the meeting, Emilio Gonzalez expressed his appreciation for the friendly relations of cooperation between Mexico and Albania, and Mexico's readiness to develop contacts at the parliamentary level, which would serve the friendship and relations between the two peoples. He pointed out that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and Mexico are pursuing a correct policy in defense of their freedom, independence, sovereignty, and peace.

He asked Sokrat Plaka to convey to Comrade Ramiz Alia and the Presidium of the People's Assembly, his greetings and the sentiments of profound respect felt by the Mexican people for the Albanian people.

During its stay in Mexico City, the Albanian delegation also met with Andres Rosenthal, deputy minister of foreign affairs. The two sides discussed the question of relations and cooperation between Albania and Mexico, and expressed their mutual desire to further develop them in various fields in their mutual interest. Opinions were also exchanged on the current international situation, particularly on the situation in the Balkans, Central America, and so forth.

The delegation was also received by (?Erminio Blanco), secretary of state for foreign trade. Both sides pointed out that the conditions exist in order to increase the volume of trade between the two countries.

These meetings were also attended by Gezim Harapi, extraordinary and plenipotentiary Albanian ambassador to Mexico.

Parliamentarians Meet With Plaka

AU2407113689 Tirana ATA in English
0731 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Text] Tirana, July 23 (ATA)—The parliament's speaker of the United States of Mexico, Guillermo Jimenez Morales, received at the seat of the Legislative Palace, the vice minister of foreign affairs of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania, Sokrat Plaka, who is in Mexico.

The speaker Morales highly evaluated the struggle waged by the Albanian people for freedom and independence. He stressed that the Albanian people are a people full of pride and dignity that have made numerous sacrifices to be free and independent, therefore they evaluated the real value of freedom and independence and contribute that all the countries be free and independent.

Mexico and Albania, the speaker Morales said, are alongside each other in this struggle and will strengthen their cooperation in the political, trade, cultural, scientific and technological fields, as well as the efforts to mutually acknowledge the parliaments of the two countries, and strengthen the peace and international cooperation. [sentence as received]

Comrade Sokrat Plaka informed the speaker of the Mexican Parliament of the situation in the Balkans, the process of the Balkan cooperation, as well as of the foreign policy of Albania in favour of strengthening peace and cooperation with various states.

Present at these receptions were deputies of the Mexican Parliament, the general secretary of the Parliament Fernando Rojo Reyes, as well as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Mexico, Gezim Arapi.

Greetings Conveyed to Poles on National Day

Alia Greets Jaruzelski

AU2107184889 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following message of congratulations to Wojciech Jaruzelski, President of the People's Republic of Poland:

On the occasion of the National Day of the People's Republic of Poland, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and personally, I convey to you and the Polish people greetings and sincere wishes for progress and well-being.

Officials Attend Embassy Reception

AU2207123989 Tirana ATA in English
0947 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] Tirana, July 22 (ATA)—On occasion of the National Day of Poland, the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Poland to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Wladislaw Ciaston, gave a reception on July 21.

Attending were the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, and other guests.

Present were also heads and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Foreign Trade Minister Korbeci Departs for FRG

AU2407113489 Tirana ATA in English
0730 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Text] Tirana, July 23 (ATA)—The minister of foreign trade of the PSR [Peoples Socialist Republic] of Albania, Shane Korbeci, who, at the invitation of the minister of economy and transports of the Land of Bavaria, August R. Lang, will take part in the activity "The Days of Albania" in Munich, left for the FRG on July 23.

At the airport he was seen off by the minister of construction, Ismail Ahmeti and other comrades.

Present to see him off was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the FRG in Tirana, Friedrich Kroneck.

Economic Progress Report for 16-22 Jul

AU2207190089

[Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its transmissions between 16-22 July carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of report given in parentheses):

Berat District: The industrial output plan up to 20 July was overfulfilled by 2 million leks and the productivity increase target was exceeded by 1 percent. (1800 GMT 22 Jul 89)

Durres District: The 6-month industrial production plan has been fulfilled by 102.9 percent or 22.4 million leks in excess of the plan; this is 48 million leks more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. (1800 GMT 19 Jul 89)

Sarande District: The industrial production plan has been overfulfilled by 10 million leks and the productivity increase target has been exceeded by 5 percent. (1800 GMT 20 Jul 89)

Vlore District: The industrial production plan up to 10 July has been overfulfilled by over 3 million leks. (1800 GMT 15 Jul 89)

Turkey's Warlike Threats Against Bulgaria Viewed
AU2207160289 Sofia VERCHERNI NOVINI in Bulgarian 20 Jul 89 p 1

[Lyubomir Gabrovski commentary: "Temptations From Other Centuries"]

[Text] "Send the troops to Sofia," roared the mob in Istanbul's Taxim Square, whipped up by the orators. Once again our national flag was desecrated there. In different times, the burning of the flag could serve as grounds for war. Warlike calls for "vengeance" and "teaching them a lesson" are now often heard in different parts of Turkey, and they come not only from fanatical citizens, but also from politicians, who urge the government to take "more vigorous actions outside the diplomatic framework." Ecevit, chairman of the Democratic Left Party, in criticizing Ozal for following an erroneous policy, reminded him that "in foreign policy victories are not won by words of abuse. They are won either by diplomacy or by the bayonet and knife."

In 1974 the prime minister of the time, Bulent Ecevit, forgot about diplomacy and ordered the Army to occupy the northern part of Cyprus. His insinuations are quite transparent. Another figure well-known for his extreme right-wing views, Turkes, now chairman of the Nationalist Work Party, urged the participants in a rally in the town of Yozgat [spelling as transliterated] to call Bulgaria the "Tuna Villayet" (Danube Villayet)!

Reading and hearing such statements, one begins to ask oneself: What is happening here? What century are we living in; is it the Middle Ages? Party leaders and statesmen of a country with only 3 percent of its territory in Europe are openly making territorial claims against their neighbors, who created their own states and cultures on the continent of Europe centuries before the Turks appeared in Asia Minor and on the Bosphorus.

It is a great temptation for the supporters of Pan-Turkism to repeat the Cyprus operation in Bulgaria. The spark of the same medieval idea that guided the Ottoman Empire is still alive in Ankara. However, is this taken into account by the Western politicians who zealously support the expansionist aspirations of Ankara, which represents them as a solution to the issue of the so-called "foreign Turks"? According to Ankara, there are no more or no less than 150 million of them: 55 million in Turkey, and the rest scattered over an area reaching from the West Berlin district of Kreuzberg to western China. Incidentally, the 15-year-long occupation of Cyprus provides the best example in this respect. How long will the West, which loves to refer to the Helsinki accords on other occasions, tolerate a situation in which part of a nonaligned sovereign state is occupied by a member of NATO, and tens of thousands of Greek Cypriots are banished from their own homes and lands? I will allow that the people in Ankara are not seriously considering solving the problems with Bulgaria by military means, all the more because Bulgaria is not an island and it also has allies who, in the words of M.A. Kushlal, commentator of the right-wing TERCUMAN daily, "will guarantee Bulgaria support, and openly so if it is necessary." I cannot add anything to this, or to his statement that "the firm position of Turkey regarding starting talks with Bulgaria is also wrong."

It is clear that the present course of events is in the interest neither of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, nor of Turkey, nor indeed of any other Balkan or European state. We are for dialogue, anywhere and at any time, a dialogue in which the both countries can preserve their authority and dignity, a dialogue without preliminary conditions, with the sole aim of halting the escalation of vilification and hatred, which is easily created, but difficult to outlive.

Turkish Government 'Trapped in Pan-Turkism'
AU2107140589 Sofia BTA in English 1245 GMT 21 Jul 89

["The Turkish Authorities: Trapped in Pan-Turkism"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 21 (BTA)—As far back as Bulgaria's liberation from the Turkish yoke (1878) and till the present days, various Turkish governments have been leading one and the same policy as regards the Islamized Bulgarians living in this country, notes today's OTECHESTVEN FRONT. In yesterday's and today's issue of the daily Mr Dimitur Vandov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, points to the constant attempts of the different Turkish governments, especially after World War II, at interference in the internal affairs of Bulgaria and above all the ambition to keep up emigrant moods among the Bulgarian Muslims.

The article notes that the Turkish Government makes efforts to convince the Bulgarian Muslims that they are Turks and that they have to join the "motherland". Some even say that the Bulgarian Muslims should join the "motherland" together with the territory which they populate. The subversive activity aims at implanting a spirit of hostility and disobedience. The attempts to destabilize Bulgaria found expression in the inspiration and organization of the terrorist acts carried out in this country in 1986. On orders from the government, the Turkish secret services have set up subversive organizations on Bulgarian territory and stage-managed the riots which broke out in May this year.

Mr Dimitur Vandov stresses that the Turkish Government has always refused to accept the Bulgarian Muslims who want to emigrate to Turkey. But at the same time it assiduously lies to them that the Bulgarian Government does not allow them to emigrate. The article recalls the

agreements of 1982 between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kenan Evren according to which an emigration problem no longer exists between Bulgaria and Turkey.

Now Turkey has been caught in its own trap. It finds it difficult to accept the Bulgarian Muslims but it finds it even more difficult not to accept them. The Turkish Government could not predict that its long-going subversive activity against Bulgaria could cost it so dearly.

The article highlights the line of conduct of the Turkish official authorities since the time when the Bulgarian Muslims started leaving for Turkey. It also tells about the enormous funds spent on the anti-Bulgarian campaign, about the attempts to engage the Western mass media, to deceive the world public that Bulgaria is deporting the Bulgarian Muslims. High-ranking Turkish officials even take the liberty of levelling military threats against Bulgaria which shows how much Ankara has lagged behind the development of present-day international relations, how much it has been trapped in the ideas of Pan-Turkism.

The Turkish Government, Dimitur Vandov notes, sets the following preconditions for negotiations with Bulgaria: the signing of an agreement on emigration of the Bulgarian Muslims to Turkey, the defining of some "status" of the Muslims living in Bulgaria. These are fixed ideas because the Bulgarian nation is united and there are no plans to deport anybody. It is not necessary to define any "status" of the Muslims in Bulgaria as well because they enjoy full rights as Bulgarian citizens.

"The leaders of modern Turkey are obsessed with dangerous ideas which threaten the Islamic, as well as the European world," emphasises the article. Evidently these people canot forget the Ottoman Empire and dream of its revival. They have territorial claims on all countries neighbouring on Turkey.

The article recalls the outrages in the past and today to which the Turkish official authorities subject their own people, the national minorities in that country and other peoples.

Zhivkov Greets Greek Party Chairman Florakis

AU2107143589 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP], has sent a congratulatory letter to Kharilaos Florakis, chairman of the Greek Communist Party, that states:

Dear Comrade Florakis, in the name of the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian Communists, and on my own behalf I congratulate you most sincerely on your 75th birthday. I use this opportunity to also congratulate you on your election as chairman of the Greek Communist Party. Everyone is aware of your work and important personal contribution to the struggles of the Greek Communists and the entire working people of Greece for liberty, democracy, and progress, for peace in the Balkans and throughout the world.

Your consistent, indefatigable work over many long years as secretary general of the Central Committee is inseparably linked with the establishment of the Greek Communist Party as an influential and authoritative sociopolitical force, and with the party's efforts to rally the progressive and democratic forces in the county and promote their unity of action.

We highly value your contribution to strengthening the traditional fraternal ties between the BCP and the Greek Communist Party, in the interest of the common struggle for peace and socialism, for friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hellenic Republic and between the Bulgarian and Greek peoples.

On your 75th birthday, dear Comrade Florakis, we wish you with all our heart good health, strength, and fruitful work for the party's cause.

Florakis Gives Interview

AU2107152489

[Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 20 July on page 4 carries a 1,400-word undated article, datelined Athens and Sofia, by the paper's special correspondent Tsocho Shatrov on Kharilaos Florakis, chairman of the Communist Party of Greece, who celebrated his 75th birthday on 20 July. The first three-quarters of the article gives a factual biographical account of Florakis' political career. At the end of the article Shatrov quotes Florakis' answers to three questions put to him by Shatrov at their "last meeting":

On the Greek Communists' view of socialist Bulgaria, Florakis is quoted as saying that "for the Greek Communists Bulgaria is a vivid example of how in a small country socialism ensured national independence and stable development." Asked about the happiest day of his life, Florakis says it has not yet arrived: "The day of true change, the day of political purification, of delivering the workers from exploitation and oppression is the notable day that I am sure will come, and I will fight for it until the end of my life."

Asked to explain "the compromises in the political struggle following the recent elections" in Greece, Florakis answers: "We supported the transitional government, which is temporary in nature and has a specific mission. This decision in no way means a joint administration of the left and the conservative group, nor a compromise vis-a-vis the conservative position and their program. The Coalition of the Left and Progressive Forces is now a real political force that everyone has to take into account, and it is the only force that can guarantee the implementation of positive changes in Greece."

Yordanov-Led Delegation Hold Talks With Ortega

AU2307165789 Sofia BTA in English
1619 GMT 23 Jul 89

[Text] Managua, July 23 (BTA)—Mr Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua, received Mr Georgi Yordanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, head of the Bulgarian delegation for celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Sandinist People's Revolution.

The president of Nicaragua informed in detail about the complex situation in which the Sandinist National Liberation Front (SLNF) is waging the struggle of the Nicaraguan people. Overcoming the pressure from the outside and of the revolutionary forces in the country he pointed that the Sandinist National Liberation Front is going consistently to the holding in February 1990 of democratic elections which will show the immense support which the SNLF has among the voters in the village and the town.

Issues of Bulgaro-Nicaraguan cooperation were discussed.

Mr Georgi Yordanov met with Mr Henry Ruiz, minister of foreign economic relations of Nicaragua, chairman of the Nicaraguan section of the Bulgaro-Nicaraguan Commission on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. The prospects were discussed for the development of economic relations between the two countries.

Mr Georgi Yordanov and Mr Henry Ruiz visited in the town of Sebako the largest can combine works in Central America, built by the Bulgarian Economic Organization Bioinvest Engineering in collaboration with Nicaraguan workers and experts.

Bulgarian-Built Ice Plant Opened

AU2107192989 Sofia BTA in English
1853 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Managua, July 21 (BTA special correspondent)—Mr Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua, yesterday inaugurated the Camillo Ordonez Ice Works in Managua. The plant, built by the Bulgarian Economic Corporation Bioinvestengineering, will be producing 66 tons of ice in 24 hours and will thus meet the needs of the capital city and the nearby towns.

Mr Georgi Yordanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who heads the Bulgarian delegation attending the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Sandinist Revolution, addressed the opening ceremony. He expressed the consistent support and solidarity of the Bulgarian Communist Party, of the government and the Bulgarian people with the just struggle of the Sandinist National Liberation Front for the consolidation of Nicaragua's national independence, for the development of the economy and for the well-being of all Nicaraguans.

President Daniel Ortega presented Bulgarian experts who took part in the construction of the works with Nicaraguan labour distinctions.

The largest cannery works in Central America, the cannery in Sebaco, has been built with the joint efforts of Bulgarian and Nicaraguan workers. Enterprises manufacturing spare parts for transport vehicles and agricultural machinery, transformer repair centres, plastic waste recycling facilities and other plants will soon go into operation, too. Bulgarian experts, employed by the Telecom Economic Organisation, are building an up-to-date communications system which will link Nicaragua's Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Transcomplect is working on the Port of Bluefields, a project of major importance for the Nicaraguan economy. This will be the first deep-water harbour on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast.

FRG Trade Union Delegation Holds Final Talks

AU2107163189 Sofia BTA in English
1504 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Sofia, July 21 (BTA)—A visiting delegation of the Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB) [German Trade Union Federation], led by the organisation's president, Mr Ernst Breit, and the leadership of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions held a final session of talks today.

The sides reaffirmed that the two trade union organisations promote favourably and constructively their contacts but that there are still untapped opportunities for their further enhancement. Satisfaction was expressed over the positive changes in Europe and the world and over the improvement of international relations and the strengthening of peace and understanding. The delegations agreed that public organisations and above all trade unions have an increasingly important role to play in the new conditions.

Conferring with Mr Petur Dyulgerov, president of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the guests were briefed on the processes of renewal under way in Bulgaria, on the company-based organisation and on the activities of the trade unions.

Guided by a desire to expand the contacts between the two organisations, the delegations signed an agreement on cooperation between the Bulgarian trade unions and the Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund for the 1990-1991 period.

"The talks were held in a candid and a constructive spirit. This is a tradition established from our previous meetings," said Mr Ernst Breit. "It is only normal that there should be differences of opinion but still we agreed on the principal issues. We are equally concerned about the maintenance of peace and we rally our efforts for the

strengthening of peace and security of nations. Recently we have been able to influence the government and public opinion which is indicative of the new dimensions in the work of the trade union organisations. We would like to further our contacts in future."

Conference Reveals Lag in Construction Program

AU2107184289 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GM 21 Jul 89

[Text] A national conference was held in Sofia today at which the results of fulfillment of the construction program for the first months of this year were analyzed.

The main conclusion was that the construction industry is seriously lagging behind in the general process of restructuring in the country. The formation of companies through which the work of construction will be transformed into goods production is proceeding extraordinarily slowly. Labor and production discipline are at a low level. Barely 16.1 percent of the basic funds envisaged in the annual plan have been brought into operation. A number of projects of importance for the national economy and due to be commissioned have not been completed. As compared to last year, 1,786 fewer apartments have been handed over.

At the conference Comrade Grigor Stoichkov laid emphasis on the need to substantially reduce the amounts of outstanding construction and uncompleted projects. This will be achieved by concentrating material and labor resources on structure-determining projects due to be commissioned, and on projects designated for social purposes.

BTA Reports Results

AU2107194989 Sofia BTA in English 1701 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Sofia, July 21 (BTA)—Judging by the results from the fulfilment of Bulgaria's techno-scientific and socioeconomic development plan in the first half of 1989, on balance, the national economy has developed successfully.

A Central Statistical Board announcement released for publication here says that the level in the first six months of 1988 was outperformed in terms of leading quantitative and qualitative indicators. The state plan has been fulfilled over 50 per cent for a number of basic industrial goods. The six-month period saw the production of 49.5 per cent of the annual plan target industrial output and of 51.4 per cent of the net output.

At the same time, it should be taken into account that the plan is being fulfilled in peculiar economic conditions. The transition to company-based economic activity is in its initial stage. A fundamentally new legal framework is being introduced, arising from the economic activity decree and its enforcement regulations. The piecework and the leasehold forms of social production are gaining ground.

The net output growth was generated entirely by the raised social productivity of labour with less manpower employed.

The companies and the other economic organisations make sustained efforts at a resource-saving development of production. Costs per leva 100 output have gone down 1.3 per cent from the respective figure in the like period last year [sentence as received] The increase in the value of economized material resources (excluding depreciation) over the respective figure for the first half of last year was 447 million leva.

The composition of the economy keeps changing in a positive direction. The crucial industries have increased their output: the electronics industry by 6.0 per cent, the transport, agricultural and construction engineering by 3.9 per cent, the biotechnological and the chemical industries by 3.8 per cent, the consumer goods industry by 4.4. Per cent, and the agro-industrual sector by 2.0 per cent.

The announcement says that the economy is restructured primarily on the basis of scientific and technological advances. 1,465 million leva, i.e. 40.8 per cent of the total volume of investment in the first half of the year, went into technological retooling and renovation.

Bulgaria maintained her economic cooperation with the socialist community countries and with non-socialist countries. Firmer direct business contacts were established with companies abroad. Bulgarian and foreign manufacturers entered into new joint ventures.

The value of exports amounted to 6,570 million foreign currency leva, and approximately 60 per cent of these were production-oriented machines and equipment. Imports were valued at 6,142 million foreign currency leva.

The announcement admits that along with the achievements, certain defects and weaknesses have made themselves felt in the operation of companies and other economic organisations.

23.9 per cent of the companies' and enterprises' subsidiaries have failed to fulfil their production plans in the first six months. The six-month output targets for 70 principal kinds of product in natural terms, set under government contracts and the state plan, were not met, and in the case of 96 natural indicators, the amount of output was below the level achieved in the comparable period of last year.

Despite the 10 per cent increase of goods earmarked for the home market, a number of commodities were in short retail supply and in large demand.

Farming crops have developed relatively well, and despite the decreased areas under some of them, higher yields and a better harvest are expected. 10,300 metric tons of vegetables in excess of the quantity in the first half of 1988 were gathered in by June 30, 1989.

The Bulgarian-made stock of commodities registered an 11.1 per cent rise. The retail turnover (at current prices), public catering included, was 572 million leva more than last year. The retail turnover has increased in all sectors. Consumer services worth 27 million leva more were provided. Housing activity, however, is lagging behind.

The Central Statistical Board arrives at the conclusion that the results achieved provide a good starting point to meet the targets set by this country's 1989 socioeconomic development plan.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 5-21 Jul

AU2107181089

[Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newscasts, the Sofia press, and Sofia BTA in English during the monitoring period from 1500 GMT on 7 July through 1500 GMT on 21 July report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

The following leaders accompanied leaders of diplomatic missions and their wives on a tour of the Smolyan region on 6 July, the second day of the annual meeting with the Bulgarian leadership, when they visited Rudozem and Shiroka Luka: Milko Balev, Andrey Lukanov, and Georgi Yordanov. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jul 89 p 6)

The Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov (also including Georgi Atanasov, Dobri Dzhurov, Petur Mladenov, and Dimitur Stanishev) returned to Sofia on 8 July from the Pact summit in Bucharest. (Sofia BTA in English 1212 GMT 8 Jul 89)

The following leaders attended a public meeting held in Sofia on 13 July to mark the bicentennial of the French Revolution: Andrey Lukanov and Petur Mladenov. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Jul 89)

The following leaders attended a reception given by the French ambassador in Sofia on 14 July to mark the bicentennial of the French Revolution: Todor Zhivkov, Petur Danchev, Andrey Lukanov, Petur Ladenov, and Stoyan Ovcharov. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jul 89 p 1)

Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev opened talks in Sofia on 14 July with a visiting Zambian party delegation led by Alexander Grey Zulu. (Sofia BTA in English 1513 GMT 14 Jul 89) In Sofia on 18 July, with Dimitur Stanishev attending, Balev signed agreements with Alexander Grey Zulu. (Sofia BTA in English 1128 GMT 18 Jul 89)

Georgi Atanasov, with Petur Mladenov in attendance, received Hungarian Foreign Minister Gyula Horn in Sofia on 17 July. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jul 89 p 1) (Sofia BTA in English 1641 GMT 17 Jul 89)

Todor Zhivkov, with Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev in attendance, received in Sofia on 17 July Alexander Grey Zulu, secretary general of the United National Independence Party of Zambia. (Sofia BTA in English 1801 GMT 17 Jul 89)

Todor Zhivkov, with Petur Mladenov attending, received Hungarian Foreign Minister Gyula Horn in Sofia on 18 July, and later gave a luncheon for him. (Sofia BTA in English 1341 GMT 18 Jul 89)

Grisha Filipov and Andrey Lukanov attended a National Day reception given in Sofia by the Iraqi ambassador on 18 July. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 18 Jul 89)

Milko Balev and Andrey Lukanov took part in a meeting in Bankya, a suburb of Sofia, on 19 July to mark the 10th anniversary of the Sandinist Revolution. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 19 Jul 89)(Sofia BTA in English 1859 GMT 19 Jul 89)

Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev saw off at Sofia Airport on 19 July the Zambian party delegation headed by Alexander Grey Zulu. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Jul 89)

The following leaders attended a National Day reception at the Nicaraguan Embassy in Sofia on 19 July: Milko Balev, Andrey Lukanov, and Dimitur Stanishev. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 19 Jul 89)

Grisha Filipov and Stoyan Ovcharov took part in a joint meeting in Sofia on 20 July of the National Assembly Socioeconomic Development Commission and the People's Councils and Local Self-Management Commission. (Sofia BTA in English 1618 GMT 20 Jul 89)

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) and chairman of the State Council, delivered the concluding speech in Bucharest on 8 July at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jul 89 pp 1, 4) In Sofia on 14 July he received Svend Auken, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark. (Sofia BTA in English 1227 GMT 14 Jul 89)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received FRG Justice Minister Hans Engelhard in Sofia on 11 July. (Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 11 Jul 89) In Sofia on 19 July Atanasov received a delegation from the Syrian National Progressive Front. (Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 18 Jul 89)

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, had talks in Sofia with George Hewison, secretary general of the Communist Party of Canada, who ended his visit on 8 July. (Sofia BTA in English 1700 GMT 8 Jul 89) In Sofia on 11 July he

signed the condolences book on Kadar's death at the Hungarian Embassy. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Jul 89 p 6) Balev also met in Sofia with Svend Auken, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark, who ended his visit on 14 July. (Sofia BTA in English 1227 GMT 14 Jul 89) In Sofia on 18 July Balev received the visiting delegation from the National Progressive Front of Syria. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 18 Jul 89)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, welcomed in Pyongyang on 8 July Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the DPRK, when he visited the Bulgarian contingent at the 13th World Youth and Student Festival. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jul 89 p 6) In Sofia on 17 July Kubadinski received a Benin party delegation (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Jul 89) and the visiting delegation from the National Progressive Front of Syria. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Jul 89)

Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, held talks in Sofia on 17 July with Hungarian Foreign Minister Gyula Horn, (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 17 Jul 89) (Sofia BTA in English 1638 GMT 17 Jul 89) and gave a dinner in his honor the same evening. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 17 Jul 89)

Ivan Panev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended a plenum of the Sofia City BCP Committee held in Sofia on 6 July. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jul 89 p 6) In Sofia on 14 July he took part in a rally of students taking part in the summer agricultural brigades. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 14 Jul 89) In Sofia on 19 July Panov opened a technological exhibition. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Jul 89)

Dimitur Stoyanov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received in Sofia on 14 July a visiting CPSU Central Committee delegation led by Sergey Nesterenko. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 14 Jul 89)

Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, departed from Sofia on 13 July with a delegation to Budapest to attend the funeral of Janos Kadar. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 13 Jul 89) Yotov returned to Sofia from Budapest on 15 July. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 15 Jul 89)

Petko Danchev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met with a Japanese parliamentary delegation in Sofia on 11 July. (Sofia BTA in English 1626 GMT 11 Jul 89) On 19 July Danchev visited enterprises in Mikhaylovgrad Oblast and and met with the oblast party leadership. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jul 89 p 6) In Sofia on 20 July Danchev held talks with Petar Radenovic, deputy federal secretary of transport of the SFRY. (Sofia BTA in English 1250 GMT 20 Jul 89)

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions (CCBTU), received in Sofia on 17 July the delegation from the National Progressive Front of Syria. (Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 18 Jul 89 p 4) In Sofia on 18 July he led a CCBTU delegation that opened talks with a delegation from the German Trade Union Federation led by Ernst Breit, chairman of the European Trade Union Confederation, (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Jul 89) and on 19 July toured Plovdiv with the delegation. (Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 20 Jul 89 p 2)

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign economic relations, attended a National Day reception given in Sofia on 12 July by the Swiss Ambassador Michael von Schenk. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jul 89 p 2)

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Sofia on 14 July Yuriy Volmer, minister of the maritime fleet of the USSR. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jul 89 p 2)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Sofia a PRC health delegation led by Gu Yingqi. (Sofia BTA in English 0828 GMT 14 Jul 89) On 15 July he departed from Sofia with a delegation for Managua to attend the celebration of the 10th Sandanist Revolution. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 15 Jul 89)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, had talks in Sofia with George Hewison, secretary general of the Communist Party of Canada, who ended his visit on 8 July. (Sofia BTA in English 1700 GMT 8 Jul 89) He also met in Sofia with Svend Auken, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark, who ended his visit on 14 July. (Sofia BTA in English 1227 GMT 14 Jul 89) On 16 July Stanishev toured Plovdiv with the delegation of the United Independence Party of Zambia. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jul 89 p 2)

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received in Sofia on 5 July Nur Vakhab Sapand, chairman of the Central Committee of Afghan Rural Cooperatives. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Jul 89 p 6)

Husak Congratulates Jaruzelski on Election

AU2107135689 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK)—CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski on the latter's being elected President of the Polish People's Republic:

Dear Comrade Jaruzelski: permit me, on behalf of the Czechoslovak people and on my own behalf, to sincerely congratulate you on your election as president of the Polish People's Republic.

Your election is an expression of the recognition of your credit in the Polish people's struggle for progress and social justice. You took part in the struggle against Hitlerite fascism, for the victory of people's power, and to build socialism in Poland.

During periods that were difficult and complex for Poland, on many occasions, by your adherence to principles and your resolution at the head of state and party organizations, you proved your faithfulness to the ideals of socialism, statesmanlike wisdom, and your responsibility for the destiny of your fatherland. Your work is linked to the effort of the Polish United Workers Party and the progressive forces of Poland to stabilize political and economic life in your country.

We highly value your contribution to the deepening of international bonds, to the development of cooperation between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Polish United Workers Party, between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic, and the nations of the two countries.

Esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski, I wish you much success in your responsible work, constant health, and personal happiness.

Leaders Cable Polish Colleagues on National Day

LD2107105189 Prague CTK in English 0958 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Prague July 21 (CTK)—Czechoslovak leaders today congratulated their Polish colleagues on the national day of their country.

A telegram was sent by Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes, President Gustav Husak, and Premier Ladislav Adamec to Polish United Workers Party First Secretary and President Wojciech Jaruzelski, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

"We watch with interest, the present difficult process of socialist restructuring, democratization and reforms which correspond to the Polish People's Republic's own conditions", the telegram said.

It voiced the conviction that favourable conditions would continue to be enhanced for the further development of all-round Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation which has made great progress in the last few years, especially in the economic sphere. It voiced support for new long-term forms of this cooperation, describing them as an efficient instrument of extension of mutual contacts and their raising to a qualitatively higher level.

"Consolidation of peace and security in the world is the prerequisite for the implementation of all our aims and intentions. We highly praise the Polish People's Republic for entering with its own proposals, within its peace foreign policy, the broad offensive of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

This is in full harmony with the effort of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to help actively promote, in the spirit of the new political thinking, the process of disarmament, the development of all-European cooperation and the creation of a comprehensive system of international peace and security", the Czechoslovak representatives wrote.

Further Reportage on Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Issue

Spokesman Comments on Issue

LD2107204589 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] The Czechoslovak Government spokesman gave a statement to our special correspondent, Peter Nyaradi, in which he affirmed that the Czechoslovak Government wants to complete building work on Gabcikovo-Nagymaros.

[Nyaradi] Spokesman Miroslav Pavel said it was one of his last tasks to reply to the questions from Hungarian radio, because afterwards he was going on vacation. As regards the opinion, he said that finally the Czechoslovak side had a means of outlining its stand in Budapest. As he said, in Czechoslovakia it is considered important to underline that the matter of building the power station is far from being most important in the course of the talks in Budapest. Much more important is the review of the development and future of bilateral relations.

Yet, everyone is curious about Gabcikovo-Nagymaros, I said. To this, the spokesman said that that is understandable. However, the Czechoslovak Government's stand is not changing at the moment; we do not see—and after the Budapest talks, have not found there to be—a reason for us to change our previous attitude. That is, we will adhere to the original plan, until a cause or justification arises which might prompt us to abandon it. We have now received from the Hungarians a written document, he continued. We have begun to study it. It is something of a problem that our Hungarian friends handed over the material in the Hungarian language, but that really is only a triviality. And what is your opinion regarding the rather great difference between the Hungarian and

Czechoslovak interpretations of the Budapest talks, was my next question. Look, as long as we have analyzed the material we received from you, we cannot judge exactly how great the difference is between us. But, whether it is this or that, our premier spoke clearly in Budapest, and in my view our standpoint is in accordance with the regulations of correctness, Miroslav Pavel, Czechoslovak Government spokesman, replied to the question of Hungarian radio.

Overseer Criticizes Hungarians

AU2107174989 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 20 Jul 89 p 1

[Rudolf Prochazka report: "Less Than Modest Results"]

[Text] The 3-day joint deliberations of Hungarian and Czechoslovak experts on the fate of the further construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system of water projects on the Danube ended in Budapest yesterday [19 July]. Engineer Vladimir Lokvenc, CSSR Government plenipotentiary for the project, told us even before the deliberations ended: "Three working groups consisting of about 60 experts from the areas of hydrology, ecology, agriculture, hydrogeology, seismology, geology, as well as soil experts, addressed themselves to the entire problem."

What was to composition of our delegation?

"The Czechoslovak delegation is composed of prominent scientists and technical experts on the problems under discussion. It has no task other than to defend what is technically clear and verified. Any other interpretation of our task is false and I must reject it. Our objective is to clarify for ourselves the objections of the Hungarian side and thus mitigate the interruption of the project's construction. Unfortunately, instead of channeling attention in that direction, in the initial stages of the deliberations we listened to our Hungarian partners' objections to the Gabcikovo sector, which the Hungarian side did not build."

What is the reason for these contradictory standpoints?

"I see the cause for the difference in views to date in the fact that the Hungarian delegation includes so-called independent experts, who do not possess an adequate level of scientific knowledge, and thus we are being kept back by questions which are otherwise clear."

British Publisher Maxwell Visits, Holds Talks

Jakes Talks With Maxwell

AU2107160089 Prague CTK in English 1540 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Prague July 21 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes received here today British publisher Robert I. Maxwell, currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak foreign trade minister.

Also present was party Presidium member and head Secretary of the Prague City Committee Miroslav Stepan.

In a constructive and matter-of-fact discussion, they stressed the importance of extending all-round, mutually advantageous economic and other relations between Czechoslovakia and Great Britain. Discussed were concrete themes and possibilities of cooperation between Czechoslovak and British enterprises and organizations in the chemical and pharmaceutic industries, banking, air industry and transport, the printing and paper industries, and also between publishing houses and mass media.

Husak Meets With Maxwell

AU2107212389 Prague CTK in English 1850 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Prague July 21 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received British publisher and Chairman of the Pergamon Press Board Robert I. Maxwell at Lany near Prague today.

They discussed a wide range of questions, paying special attention to the present state and future possibilities of extending Czechoslovak-British relations and cooperation, e.g. in the sphere of information, economy, culture, sports, and all-European cooperation.

CPSL Secretary Janak Ends Nicaragua Visit

LD2207195189 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] Nicaragua—Our party and state delegation, headed by Ignac Janak, first secretary of the CPSL Central Commitee, today ended its stay in Managua where it participated in celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Sandinist revolution victory and departed for home. Prior to departure by air, the delegation met with Henry Ruiz, member of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation National Leadership and minister of foreign cooperation. The two sides exchanged views on the current international situation and briefed each other on developments in their countries. Henry Ruiz said that the January visit of Milos Jakes to Nicaragua represented a significant contribution to the development of economic relations.

Jakes Greets Greece's Florakis on Birthday

AU2107141389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jul 89 p 2

["z"-signed report in the "Receptions, Talks, Telegrams, Letters" column]

[Text] Prague—Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, has sent to Khariloas Florakis, Greek Communist Party chairman, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the latter's 75th birthday.

IL MANIFESTO Queries Opposition Figure

AU2107134689 Rome ANSA in English 1254 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, July 21—Economic reforms in the Eastern bloc were at the centre of an interview with Czechoslovak opposition leader Jan Kavan published in the Friday edition of the Rome daily IL MANIFESTO.

In the wake of recent decisions by the group of seven major Western industrial powers to help Eastern European nations with reforms and democratization processes, the leader of Charta 77 [name as received] and the student movement in the Prague spring of 1968 compared Eastern bloc economies with those of the West.

"Eastern Europe cannot become competitive with Western Europe in the short term, though some nations do have considerable industrial and productive potential," Kavan said.

What is missing, he went on, "is the atmosphere necessary to make society work in an efficient and successful way, although it must be said that some countries are headed in this direction."

Citizens of Eastern European nations are very aware of the need for economic reforms, Kavan said. "In the past forty years, the centralized economic system has brought about serious social injustices, a high level of inefficiency, and considerable material poverty, all of which has had an effect on the workers," he explained.

Turning to the situation in his own country, Kavan said that the Czechoslovak leadership is concentrating only on reforms aimed at rationalizing the economy, increasing efficiency, and cutting back wasteful spending.

"This process does not allow the workers to play any concrete role in the decision-making process," he added.

Events taking place in other Eastern bloc nations may have some effect on the situation in Czechoslovakia, the Charta 77 chief predicted. "Reading the programmes of the various organizations and independent movements in these countries may bring about the birth of a movement for the protection of self-management and democracy and for achieving a socialism based on participation."

Polish Opposition Group Supports Czech Dissidents

LD2307184889 Vatican City International Service in German 1400 GMT 23 Jul 89

[Text] On a visit to Prague, a Polish opposition delegation has publicly supported Czech dissident groups. The members of the delegation, which includes representatives of the trade union Solidarity, are paying the first official visit to the neighboring country as deputies of the Polish parliament. For years members of the opposition of both countries have been meeting regularly but unofficially at the border. Yesterday the Polish delegation spoke to the Prague Archbishop Frantisek Tomasek. Also present were numerous Czech dissidents, including members of the group Charter 77.

Today the Polish group will meet Czech writer Vaclav Havel. Talks with the former leader of the Communist Party, Alexander Dubcek are planned for Monday.

The members of the Polish delegation and their Czech interlocutors published a joint communique yesterday in which they stress the importance of developments in Poland. The talks between the Polish Government and Solidarity were of great significance for Czechoslovakia and all of Eastern Europe.

Meets Charter 77 Activists

LD2307201789 Warsaw PAP in English 1918 GMT 23 Jul 89

[By PAP Correspondent Leszek Mazan]

[Text] Prague, July 23—Primate of Bohemia and Moravia, Archbishop of Prague, Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek received on July 22, a group of Polish opposition parliamentarians and activists with Adam Michnik and Zbigniew Bujak, who came here for an unofficial visit.

Tomasek was vividly interested in the situation of the Catholic church in Poland and realities of Polish contemporary social life. He briefed the Polish side on the most important problems of the Catholic church in Czechoslovakia and the state of state-church talks.

The Poles also met representatives of the so-called independent structures, activists of the Charter 77 among them.

Adamec Visits Nuclear Plant Construction Site

AU2107111189 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Jul 89 p 2

[CTK report: "Details On Ladislav Adamec's Chat With the Builders of the Nuclear Power Plant; About the Temelin Project"]

[Excerpts] Prague—The financial resources needed for the construction of the Temelin nuclear power plant are to reach Kcs52 billion. It is a project which is in many respects exceptional, and not only in respect of the sum involved. Our biggest ever energy complex, in which reactors of the VVER [Water-Moderated Water-Cooled] type will be operating for the first time in Czechoslovakia, will come into being in southern Bohemia. In this

connection one has to recall that our biggest steam power plant, the "Melnik III," has an installed performance of 500 megawatts—that is, 50 percent less than a single Temelin block.

Ladislav Adamec, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee and CSSR premier, paid a visit to the about 350-hectare construction site on Tuesday [18 July]. We have reported the visit, but the report could not provide a number of interesting facts and ideas which arose during a chat with economists during the inspection of the construction site. The start of the construction in Temelin has been very successfully mastered. And the project is progressing according to plan. [passage omitted]

The important thing in Temelin now is not to waste the positive things that have been gained by the good start. That was one of the reasons why the premier answered questions connected with contemplations about slowing down construction, or even curtailing it (building two instead of the originally planned four blocks). And one has to say that his answers calmed the builders, who are greatly interested in the fate of their project. Ladislav Adamec reaffirmed the importance of electricity for our national economy. We need it, and we will need it. At the same time, we must consider our environment. [passage omitted] The premier said that one can count on the construction of four blocks. After all, the work on the third and fourth has already begun. We must not slow down the pace of the construction. On the contrary, shortening of the planned deadlines for putting the individual blocks into operation should be the objective of all the builders' endeavor. Each slowdown, namely, results in higher costs.

At the same time, Ladislav Adamec also spoke about their great responsibility. In that connection he stressed the need for a high standard of safety-related equipment and measures in particular, without which the energy behemoth cannot operate. With this is also connected the demand for high quality of all work that is being done. [passage omitted]

The only thing that needs to be added is that about one-fifth of the construction work has so far been completed in Temelin. [passage omitted] The first block is expected to go into operation by the end of 1992, the others in approximately 18-month intervals.

Austrian Nuclear Plant Opponents Denied Entry

AU1707144489 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 17 Jul 89 p 1

[APA report: "Nuclear Power Plant Opponents Not Permitted To Enter CSSR"]

[Text] A group of nuclear power plant opponents from Salzburg and Upper Austria was not permitted to cross the Czech border on Saturday [15 July].

The ecologists, among them Salzburg Environment Counselor Othmar Raus and Diet Deputy Karoline Hochreiter from the Greens, who, through their trip, wanted to point out the dangers of the CSSR's Temelin nuclear power plant, were sent back by CSSR customs officials without having achieved anything.

Presidium Discusses Domestic, Foreign Issues

LD2107144389 Prague CTK in English 1412 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Prague July 21 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium at its session today discussed bills on banks and savings banks, foreign currency bills, and other bills closely linked to the comprehensive restructuring of the economic mechanism.

The Presidium was acquainted with an analyisis of dealing with citizens' complaints and suggestions lodged with state and economic bodies and organizations in 1988. Most numerous and most often justified were complaints containing criticism of the situation in the economic bodies and organizations, in supplies, trade, etc. The Presidium took note of the measures taken in this direction and charged party Central Committee departments with consistent control of their implementation.

The Presidium was also acquainted with Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec's recent talks with Hungarian Premier Miklos Nemeth and voiced approval of the stand of the Czechoslovak side.

It also voiced approval of the talks of party General Secretary Milos Jakes and President Gustav Husak with Chairman of the Angolan MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]—party of labour and President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos during his recent visit to Czechoslovakia, and the talks between party Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik and Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Secretary Marian Stepien. The Presidium also took note of the course and results of the visit to Czechoslovakia by West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher on July 12-13.

GDR Criticized for Jailing Would-Be Defector

LD1907174389 Hamburg DPA in German 1656 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Excerpt] Berlin (DPA)—The allies have sharply criticized the sentencing by an East Berlin Court of GDR citizen Christian Gaudian (22) to 3 years in prison for his escape attempt. In a press release Wednesday they called on those responsible in the GDR "to put an end to the violation of fundamental human rights." It is "reprehensible" that those who try in vain to reach the West are being sentenced to prison terms. This behavior is "completely not in accord" with the human rights obligations of the CSCE, to which the GDR is also signatory. [passage omitted]

Increasing Number of Fleeing Citizens Noted

AU1807134589 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 18 Jul 89 p 11

[Text] GDR citizens continue to illegally cross the border between Hungary and Austria: Over the weekend [15-16 July] 16 refugees came to Austria. Since the beginning of May about 90 GDR citizens have come to Austria, possibly even more.

Travel to Hungary Reported Continuing as Normal

LD2207162889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—In response to enquiries, the relevant state bodies, the GDR travel agent, and the travel agency of the Free German Youth, 'Jugendtourist', announce that travel between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic is continuing in accordance with schedules and without restrictions. Reports from Western media contradicting this are slanderous allegations.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 13-18 Jul

AU2107132089

[Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 14 to 19 July reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication, page number in parentheses):

Politburo members Hermann Axen, Guenther Kleiber, and Horst Sindermann attended the opening of the exhibition "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity—200 Years French Revolution" in the Museum of German History in Berlin on 14 July. (15-16 Jul, p 1)

Politburo members Hermann Axen and Horst Sindermann attended a reception given by French Ambassador Joelle Timsit on the French National Day in Berlin on 14 July. (15-16 Jul, p 2)

Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], Central Committee secretary, and member of the Presidium of the Central Leadership of the GDR Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters, reported on the results of the eighth Central Committee session at a working meeting of the Committee's Central Leadership in Berlin on 13 July. (14 Jul, p 2)

Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk leadership, opened the Thomas-Muentzer memorial in Allstedt Palace, Sangerhausen Kreis on 13 July. (14 Jul, p 2)

Hans-Joachim Boehme attended a festive session of the Halle-Neustadt City Assembly on the 25th anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone of Halle-Neustadt on 15 July. (17 Jul, p 1)

Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, briefed the representatives of the friendly parties on the results of the Bucharest session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states in Berlin on 14 July. (15-16 Jul, p 1)

Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, attended the funeral of retired Colonel General Kurt Wagner on in Berlin 17 July. (18 Jul, p 2)

Heinz Kessler attended "important phases" of the USSR-GDR command staff exercise on GDR territory from 11-17 July. (18 Jul, p 2)

Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a reception given by the Iraqi ambassador to the GDR on his country's National Day in Berlin on 17 July. (18 Jul, p 2)

Egon Krenz, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, attended the first night of the "Count Mirabeau" opera in Berlin on 14 July. (15-16 Jul, pp 1-2)

Egon Krenz awarded the Fatherland Order of Merit in Gold to the GDR Jurists Association at a festive event on the Association's 40th anniversary in Berlin on 14 July. (15-16 Jul, p 2)

Werner Krolikowski, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, visited the harvest collectives of the Niederkaina Agricultural Producer Cooperative on 14 July. (15-16 Jul, p 3)

Siegfried Lorenz, Politburo member and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk leadership, attended a festive rally in the "Palmiro Togliatti" Central Pioneer Camp in Einsiedel on 13 July. (14 Jul, p 2)

Harry Tisch, Politburo member and chairman of the National Executive Council of the Free German Trade Union Federation, spoke at the farewell ceremony for the graduates of the 28th 3-year course at the "Fritz Heckert" Trade Union College in Bernau on 13 July. (14 Jul, p 2)

Harry Tisch met with Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the Polish National Trade Union Confederation in Berlin on 14 July. (15-16 Jul, p 2)

Gerhard Mueller, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk leadership, visited the Buttstaedt peasants in Soemmerda Kreis on 13 July. (14 Jul, p 2)

By-Election Voting Takes Place in Four Cities

LD2207194989 Budapest MTI in English
1652 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, July 22 (MTI)—On Saturday, parliamentary by-elections started in four Hungarian cities—Szeged, Kiskunfelegyhaza, Kecskemet and Godollo—as the seats of MPs in these cities are vacant due to recall, resignation or other reasons. Since a constituency includes approximately 22,000 voters, some 88,000 citizens went to the polls today.

In Szeged, there are two candidates for the vacant seat of Antal Apro, former speaker of parliament. The local organization of the Hungarian Democratic Forum nominated a historian, and the Patriotic People's Front an independent candidate, a free-lance lawyer.

There are two candidates in Godollo and Isaszeg as well. One of them is a teacher supported by the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party], while his rival is a lutheran clergyman, nominated by the opposition circle.

In Kecskemet, the five candidates were nominated by the Hungarian Democratic Forum, the Alliance of Free Democrats, the Local Reform Circle of the HSWP, the HSWP, and the Patriotic People's Front (the latter nominated a reformed clergyman).

In Szeged, the electoral board proposed the election committees to prolong the time of voting by an hour because at least 1,500 votes were still required so that the election should not be repeated for lack of sufficient voters.

In Godollo and Isaszeg, the rate of participation amounted to 55-60 per cent so the polling-stations were closed at 6 p.m.

The parliamentary by-elections have to be repeated in Szeged since only 45.1 per cent of the constituents went to the polls, and 1,174 votes missed for the vote to become valid.

In the other three constituencies, the votes are counted late in the evening.

Three New By-Elections Called

LD2307073789 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 23 Jul 89

[Text] In the by-elections held yesterday, the vacant parliamentary seat in Godollo was the only one which was managed to be filled. Gabor Roszik, an evangelical pastor who stood under the colors of the opposition parties, received 69.2 percent of the vote.

In Szeged and Kesckemet, there will be another by-election on 5 August, because over half of those entitled to vote did not appear. The situation is the same in Kiskunfelegyhaza, but the reason here is because, out of the three candidates, none managed to obtain over half of the votes cast.

According to the observers, the low turnout was because of the summer heat. At the same time, there are those who feel that the population has become indifferent toward politics.

Nyers, Grosz To Pay Visit to USSR 24-25 July

AU2107164689 Budapest MTI in English
1628 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, July 21 (MTI)—Rezso Nyers, president of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP] and Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the HSWP are to pay a working visit to the Soviet Union between July 24 to 25, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Trip Agenda Outlined

LD2207165789 Budapest MTI in English
1545 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, July 22 (MTI)—As reported earlier, President Rezso Nyers and General Secretary Karoly Grosz of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party are to leave for a working visit to the Soviet Union on Monday. Their talks with Mikhail Gorbachev will be attended by Gyula Thurmer, foreign policy advisor to the HSWP General secretary. On this score, Mr Thurmer gave the following statement to Saturday's "NEPSZABADSAG":

The recent meetings showed that the Soviet leadership was aware of the Hungarian situation and our problems. They are supporting the efforts of the HSWP leadership to create unity and fight down the extremes. They repeatedly expressed that Hungary's balanced socialist development complied with the interests of the Soviet Union. The Soviet party shows understanding towards the introduction of a multi-party system in Hungary.

Concerning the evaluation of 1956, sources standing close to the CPSU said that the then events were too complicated and contradictory to be characterized by the single terms of popular uprising or counter-revolution.

The visit is aimed at exchanging information on the situation of Hungary and the Soviet Union. It is worth examining how the processes taking place in the two countries strengthen one another.

Although we would like to contribute to laying economic cooperation on new foundations in a foreseeable time, we do not plan to raise concrete economic issues during the talks.

As far as the Hungarian minority living in Subcarpathia is concerned, General Secretary Karoly Grosz obtained very good impressions during his visit to the region early April. The conditions for the Hungarian minority to preserve its national identity and culture are better than previously. Since we experienced that it did not primarily depend on the intentions of the Moscow political leadership to make these conditions even more favourable, we seek to deepen relations with the organs of local government. Most recently, we agreed to set up a consular office in Subcarpathia.

The traditonal part of the programme will include a consultation between Mikhail Gorbachev, Rezso Nyers and Karoly Grosz Tuesday morning. Then the CPSU Central Committee is to give lunch in honour of the Hungarian delegation where the exchange of views may continue.

As a new programme, the Hungarian leaders are to meet the leaders of the Soviet-Hungarian friendship society in the morning. This symbolic event will express our intention to foster friendship between the two peoples. In the afternoon, Rezso Nyers is to meet senior Soviet economists and social scientists at the Academy of Sciences.

As another novelty, Karoly Grosz is to meet senior staff members of the CPSU Central Committee. He is to deliver a paper on the Hungarian situation and answers questions. The event will offer an opportunity for an informal exchange of views and common thinking.

I think some important international affairs, for instance the recent visit to Budapest of US President George Bush, will also feature on the agenda in Moscow.

In Bucharest, an interesting dialogue started on the renewal of socialism. This dialogue will most probably continue in Moscow and on multilateral forums as well. Our concept of socialism shows several similar features with the one gaining ground in the Soviet Union.

Nyers Interviewed, Discusses Party Relationships

LD2207185989 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 22 Jul 89

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Excerpts] A few weeks ago, a group of communist professionals sent a letter to the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [HSWP] Central Committee, saying that it should assent to a program, to be worked out at the fall party congress, which, in their view, could serve as a basis for their affiliation with the party. The objective of the writers is a socialism which asserts the ideal of collectivism, solidarity, humanism, and democracy. On Thursday, Rezso Nyers, HSWP chairman; Karoly Grosz, general secretary; and Janos Barabas, Central Committee secretary; met the people who sent the letter. My colleague Andras Kerekes has spoken with Academician Robert Hoch, deputy director of the Economics Institute, and Rezso Nyers, from among the participants. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Krekes] Rezso Nyers is taking part in our conversation. Did you not feel that the participants in the meeting approached some issues in an overly ideological manner, and not from practicalities?

[Nyers] I did not feel there was an overideologization of things here at the consultation, but the danger of an overly ideological approach invariably exists in our movement. As regards an analysis of the situation, such consultations play a role not only in situation analysis—and not only in this are we weak,—but they play a role in determining the future direction. This is not so much the case regarding the intellectual creation of a future closed and perfect social system—that is not what is necessary at present, because there is no possibility for it. Rather, it is a case of clearly revealing the paths leading toward the future. These are political matters; what should we do in the economy in order that our situation in the world should improve? What should we do in individual spheres within the economy so that there should be greater efficiency? What should we do in culture so that the general cultural level should rise more quickly than at present? What should we do so that, within society, the relationships of individual strata, from the viewpoint of social reproduction, and from the viewpoint of the reproduction of human relations, are more trouble-free, better, more effective; so that human relations improve, so that relations between people and nature are good?

So it is necessary, with the help of platforms, to be able to better formulate these political tasks.

[Kerekes] One comment, regarding the situation analysis: At the Wednesday meeting it was said that the most valuable section of the professionals at present support the HSWP's policy, whether as party members or from outside. Do you, Robert Hoch, feel that you represent the professionals' conception in every issue which at present can be viewed as being of key importance, thus, in the issues of national conciliation, or national reconciliation?

[Hoch] I believe we do. There might be differences in nuance—this was perceptible in their contributions. However, objections were voiced, not so much as regards content but concerning the functioning of the party.

A new example, which was mentioned: The Executive Committee of the Budapest Party Committee made a decision that we should celebrate 23 October. This can be debated, but the basic issue here is not that. The basic issue is that a very narrow body made this decision. For the laymen in the political organization, it was not the Budapest Party Committee which has many members, but a narrow body of it. I could almost say that a few people made a decision on such a basic issue which affects the opinions and fates of people.

[Nyers] The Central Committee, as a body, was in agreement with the basic idea, and it also agreed that it is necessary to seek a path of national reconciliation in connection with the tragic events of our national past. To this extent, this is all right. The issue which Robert Hoch raised is who can make a decision, how should he make a decision, and I add: Who can initiate things and how?

I accept that the making of decisions in cardinal matters but must be done democratically, thus, by knowing in advance the opinions within the party. For this reason I do not accept the stand of the Budapest Party Committe as a decision, but who can initiate things? Everyone, every party organ has the right to initiate things; it can initiate things in a downward direction, toward the party membership, and it can initiate things toward the central leadership.

Thus, I take cognizance of the Budapest stand, as an initiative, and I view it as one which should be dealt with genuinely and seriously. [end recording]

Nemeth Interviewed by West German Newspaper

LD2307111389 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 23 Jul 89

[Report by Gyorgy Bernard from Bonn—Recorded]

[Text] We do not wish to adopt any foreign model. When we adopted foreign models, Hungary was always ill, became almost crippled by it. This was said by Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth in the interview to BILD AM SONNTAG which appeared today.

The premier also spoke about the fact that we want pluralism. The new constitution will make a final break with Stalinism and the leading role of the communist party. There is no 100 percent guarantee that a downswing will not happen during the reform process, however the people will not permit a rollback and this is the most important guarantee. And the government itself is also a guarantee for this, he declared. The government is no longer the extended arm of the party, but an independent power center, stated Miklos Nemeth.

The prime minister does not consider it possible at present that the country would leave CEMA, although the organization signifies more disadvantages than advantages, he said. Hungarys long-term aim is to sign an association agreement with the EC.

In an interview, Miklos Nemeth also said that the Warsaw Pact must develop into a political organization, in which the self-determination of individual member states is not restricted. Everyone goes on their own path, without giving anyone else lessons, or interfering in the affairs of others.

In reply to a question connected to Romania, Miklos Nemeth said: Our work is very cut and dry with Ceausescu. If on the basis of the facts we say to him this is white, he then says no, this is black. The BILD AM SONNTAG reporter asked: Is it possible that with an extension of the conflict, there would be a military clash between the two countries? We will not extend the conflict, replied Miklos Nemeth. Not just the Hungarian and German minorities, but aso the Romanian population itself would be the victims of that. Gorbachev has told both us and Ceausescu that in this question he would not like to be either an intermediary, or a peacemaker.

Berecz, Delegation Winds Up Nicaraguan Visit

AU2107193489 Budapest MTI in English 1826 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Managua, July 21 (MTI)—Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Central Committee [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party], president of the parliament's Foreign Affairs Committe and Laszlo Major, member of the HSWP Central Committee, head of the office of the Central Committee, completed their visit to Managua on Friday. The delegation participated at the international conference "Revolution and Democracy", and at the subsequent celebrations to mark the 10th anniversary of the Sandinista revolution.

Discussions were held by the Hungarian delegates with Commanders Victor Tirado Lopez and Jaime Wheelock, members of the national leadership of the Sandinista Front, and with Leticia Herrera, vice-president of the Nicaraguan National Assembly. The visitors also met Dr Clemente Guido, Conservative Party vice-president of the National Assembly. After the visit to Nicaragua, the delegation is to continue discussions in Mexico.

Deputy Finance Minister Criticizes COMECON

LD2107104389 Budapest MTI in English 1002 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, July 21, 1989 (MTI-ECONEWS)—At an international financial conference which began at Pecs yesterday, Mr Zsigmond Jarai, deputy minister of finance, stressed the importance of consistent implementation of privatisation and the elimination of red tape, as well as the need for a drastic restriction in the role of the budget, and strict legal regulations to encourage competition and protect entrepreneurs.

Mr Jarai said that this was the only way the considerable hidden resources of the Hungarian economy and its society could be released. It was an illusion, he said, to think that foreign capital could rescue the Hungarian economy.

As a result of the squandering of previous foreign loans through poorly-made calculations and a centrally planned economic system, Hungary cannot expect other countries or foreign banking institutions to finance the renewal of the Hungarian economy, even though such an approach to foreign loans is a thing of the past, he said.

Mr Jarai said COMECON [Council for Mutual Economic Assistance] is still the main reason for the rigidity of Hungary's economy, since the 45 percent of the Hungarian foreign trade conducted through this organisation must be done by cutting out the role of money.

Hungarian Independence Party Publishes Paper

LD2207104189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0430 GMT 22 Jul 89

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] A new paper has appeared titled OPPOSITION [ELLENZEK]. On the front page—despite its newness, and to give the feeling of legal continuity, it reads: 32d year, issue number 11. Tibor Hornyak is the chief editor. It is the paper of the Hungarian Independence Party.

The paper gives in great detail and quantity the party's directing principles and program plan. We learn from the paper that the party dissolved or was made to dissolve several times, but now it wishes to take the old catchphrase further: God, Homeland, and Freedom.

Guards Not to Shoot Illegal Border Crossers

AU2307175089 Paris AFP in English 1623 GMT 23 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, July 23 (AFP)—Hungarian border guards are not empowered to shoot people crossing the country's borders illegally, the colonel commanding border troops at Szombathely in western Hungary said Sunday.

Colonel Istvan Nemeth told the Sunday newspaper VASARNAPI HIREK: "We only fire warning shots into the air and those who still keep going go by the grace of God".

He said most of those who tried to cross the border illegally were Romanians and East Germans. The first half of 1989 saw ten times as many people crossing the Hungarian border illegally as in the previous year, he added.

Col Nemeth said that since a border crossing was no longer a crime, those caught in the act were simply asked to leave Hungary. The authorities in Romania and East Germany were not alerted, he said.

Serbian Officials Queried on Ethnic Hungarians

AU2407102389 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Jul 89 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Serbian Foreign Minister Aleksandar Prlja and Serbian Prime Minister Desimir Jevtic by Correspondent Edit S. Molnar: "Cooperation Without Prejudice"—in Budapest; date not given]

[Text] [Molnar] Before becoming Serbia's foreign minister, Dr Aleksandar Prlja was a foreign policy journalist and columnist. I put my first question to him.

What changed in Serbia, including the nationalities issue, once the new Constitution became valid in spring this year?

[Prlja] Nothing has changed. You misinterpret the essence of the changes that have taken place in our country.

[Molnar] We have already met with your relevant declarations in the columns of POLITIKA of Belgrade and MAGYAR SZO of Ujvidek. Help us, then, to understand things correctly.

[Prlja] The new Constitution does not affect the rights of the nationalities, nor their possibility of exercising their rights. We have only restored our state sovereignty. At long last, our republic is now in command of its entire territory, namely of the two provinces Kosovo and Vojvodina, in matters of defense, security, and foreign affairs. This demand is absolutely natural, but we could not do this until now because these matters were previously under the jurisdiction of these provinces. The new Constitution does not violate the equal rights of nations and nationalities.

[Molnar] I continued the interview with Prime Minister Desimir Jevtic.

Foreign Minister Prlja has already assured us that the new Constitution did not change the national minority rights of the ethnic Hungarians in Vojvodina. Would you give us some details about this?

[Jevtic] I also noticed that not everyone here understood exactly what was going on in Serbia. The essence of the changes is as follows: Yugoslavia is the common state of Serbians, Croatians, Hungarians, and all the other nationalities. Therefore, they all have equal rights. In the course of our current talks with the Hungarian comrades, we agreed that we would like the Serbian ethnic groups in Hungary to have the same rights and living conditions as the Hungarians in Yugoslavia.

[Molnar] Are they not the same?

[Jevtic] They are, they probably have the same rights, but this is also a matter of opportunities. I saw a very nice example of this in Pomaz today, where about 200-250 Serbs live quite well, out of a population of 15,000 people. They have their own museum, kindergarten, and nursery, but they do not have a general school. We did not have any debate with the representatives of the Ministry of Culture on their need for a general school. In other words, I have already found a task for myself for my next meetings.

[Molnar] Did you see readiness for help in implementing what you consider to be your task?

[Jevtic] Yes, absolutely. I did not notice any word or gesture from the Hungarians which would show unwillingness to solve the issue. Besides, I was already sure of

this at the time I was put the question. In view of the excellent cooperation between our two countries and peoples, this is not something special. During all my talks here, my meetings were held in an extremely good atmosphere and they were open and sincere, just like my talks with "my own folk."

[Molnar] Thus, the new Constitution did not affect the lives of national minorities in your country.

[Jevtic] Irrespective of the regions they come from, both the Serbians and Hungarians can assert their rights or can demand that the republic implement these rights. Therefore, it is not correct to say that "nothing has happened" but, in my view, in this way the national minorities have received even more rights. The protection of their rights has improved.

[Molnar] Are there no spheres of authority that have been transferred from the provinces to the republic, things that you could regard as a limitation of your rights?

[Jevtic] What difference does it make for a national minority if a certain sphere of authority belongs to the province in question or to the republic?

[Molnar] Perhaps the fact that, from now on, one has to go to Belgrade to settle things, instead of dealing with them in Ujvidek....

[Jevtic] One has to go to Belgrade only if no solution can be found in Ujvidek. Like, for example, the way some people and some national minorities did not find a solution for their problems locally in Pristina. I think your idea of national minority rights is different from ours. We do not have separate rights for people and for national minorities. We have human rights. Yugoslavia is not only the state of Serbians and Croatians, but also of the Ruthenians, Hungarians, Albanians, and of other national minorities, and their rights are not different.

[Molnar] Perhaps nowadays we are more sensitive to the collective rights of national minorities.

[Jevtic] Have you heard any complaints?

[Molnar] No, but, for example, can an amateur theater group or folk dance group buy tickets and get on a train to give a performance in a house of culture in Szentedre or Magyarovar, if they so wish?

[Jevtic] Yes, they can go anywhere, anytime. You do not understand that Yugoslavia could not exist otherwise, but only in this way, on the basis of equal rights. Perhaps you get your information from the wrong newspapers. There is pluralism in our press. The Serbian Government meetings are completely open to the public and journalists are allowed to listen to debates and they do not depend on communiques.

[Molnar] What did you see during your travel in the provinces here?

[Jevtic] I visited the highly appreciated Raba Enterprise in Gyor and its director. We then visited Szentendre, which is a beautiful historic monument.

[Molnar] Are there similar locations in Serbia, locations with Hungarian monuments?

[Jevtic] There are living towns in Serbia. The Hungarian language is taught in general and secondary schools, as well as in a Hungarian-language university in Serbia. However, Szentendre is a historic monument which does not belong only to the Serbs—as somebody very nicely formulated today—it is also a melting pot of nations. We have already spoken about Pomaz.

Finally, I can assure you that the recent changes did not lead to limitations in human rights, including the national minority rights. For example, nothing hinders the election of a Hungarian to the post of federal president. In Romania it is inconceivable that a Hungarian or a Serbian could have the position of an army commander or of a high-ranking diplomat. This is possible in Yugoslavia and, during the deepest crisis in Kosovo, the federal president was an Albanian. Besides, come to Yugoslavia and see all this for yourself.

Visa Requirement Reintroduced for DPRK Travel

AU2107125989 Budapest MTI in English 1226 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, 21 Jul, (MTI)—The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is to re-introduce compulsory visas as of August 1. This means that Hungarian diplomats and citizens travelling to the DPR of Korea with service passports will have to request visas from the foreign representation of the DPR of Korea (an agreement concluded in 1956 led to abolishing the obligatory visa system).

The Pyongyang decision was taken because relations between the two countries have changed, said Imre Sztankovics, head of the Consular Department at the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, in an interview with the Friday issue of the daily "NEPSZABADSAG".

The official also said that relations had developed in this way against the intentions of the Hungarian side. Hungary has always stressed that relations it creates with a third country—in this case the Republic of Korea—do not influence Hungarian policy towards the DPR of Korea.

Mr Sztankovics went on to add that steps of this kind are always made on the basis of reciprocality. Unilateral decisions are usually taken exclusively to introduce facilitations.

Politburo Reviews Agenda; Sets Plenum for 29 Jul

AU2107185889 Warsaw PAP in English
1815 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, 21 July—Today the Politburo of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] reviewed the state of preparations for the second part of the 13th plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee and discussed substantial assumptions of debates, draft materials and documents. It decided to convene the 2nd part of the plenum for 28-29 July.

The Politburo assessed the sociopolitical situation in the country after the debates of the National Assembly and specified the party's most important tasks for the nearest period.

In its view, negative economic phenomena and difficult market situation demand that a new government be formed possibly shortly. The bureau supported the idea to form a government of national agreement.

The body congratulated Wojciech Jaruzelski on his election to the office of Poland's president and stressed that the party's members and broad circles of society had welcomed the National Assembly's decision with approval and satisfaction.

Jaruzelski Takes Part in National Day Activities

Speaks to Journalists

LD2107114489 Warsaw PAP in English
1042 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 21—Speaking to TRYBUNA LUDU and PRAVDA in connection with the 45th anniversary of People's Poland, falling July 22, PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] Central Committee 1st Secretary and freshly-elected Polish President Wojciech Jaruzelski said, among other things:

"An evaluation of the past 45 years of People's Poland is, and it will surely continue to be, an object of sharp political controversy. I believe, however, that it would be very dishonest to question the tremendous achievements of our nation, its social and civilisational advance after World War 2. This is the daily, honest work of millions [of] Polish women and men.

The PUWP was often late, it sinned with bureaucratic sluggishness, and failed to respond quickly to new challenges. But it also used to be the vanguard of changes, including those right after the war when the left knew how to attract the majority of the nation, show it a bold and attractive programme for reconstruction, advance, and development. The PUWP also needs not to be ashamed of what it had achieved after 1956 in the process of far-going—as compared with some other parties—destalinisation.

"It is also worth noting that the PUWP has made mistakes. It would produce visions which it could not materialize. What had seemed right, like concentration on heavy industry in the 1950s, 1960s, and later, is now causing more trouble to us in connection with the re-structuring in economy.

"However, the most important thing is that the past 45 years have provided a sound social and material foundation, that its special attainment is giving Poland security, based on durable alliances, and inviolability of her borders. Finally, that the amassed good and bad experience and, first of all, conclusions following out of it, have enabled us today to firmly step on the road of national agreement, reforms, and socialist renewal," Jaruzelski said.

Asked about the interrelations between changes within socialism, the community of socialist countries, and the development of intra-European dialogue into a new order on our continent, Wojciech Jaruzelski said, among other things:

"To us this means reference to many universal values created by the European civilisation and culture which were often believed in the past as useless or simply harmful to socialism. The return to them is sometimes commented in the West as our abandonment of our systemic principles. Those who say so have little idea of the origins of socialist ideas.

"Of course, we do abandon a certain model. But we do not abandon our identity, that vastness offered by socialist ideas, because we want to be an integral part of the common European home. There is no contradiction here. Quite the contrary, there is a close link between our changes and burying the divisions, bringing closer together and integration of the European community," the general said.

Reviews Army Unit March-Past

LD2207105989 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1020 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] A ceremonial changing of the guard has taken place in Warsaw's Victory Square in front of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. A wreath from the nation was laid at the tomb. A march-past by a Polish Army subunit was reviewed by President Wojciech Jaruzelski. Present were: Sejm Speaker Mikolaj Kozakiewicz and Senate Speaker Andrzej Stelmachowski and Premier Rakowski as well as representatives of the supreme authorities. The state flag was raised and a 24-gun salute fired. The ceremony was broadcast on the first channels of radio and television.

Attends National Day Meeting

LD2207184489 Warsaw PAP in English
1700 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 22—A gala meeting, marking the 45th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, was held in the palace of the Council of Ministers here today.

At the invitation from Poland's President Wojciech Jaruzelski, the meeting was attended by members of the highest state authorities, leaderships of political parties, social and vocational organizations, trade unions, representatives of clergymen of various religions, science and culture figures.

Among those present were Sejm Speaker Mikolaj Kozakiewicz, Senate Speaker Andrzej Stelmachowski and Prime Minister Miecztyslaw F. Rakowski.

President Jaruzelski together with Premier Rakowski and Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Olechowski received at the meeting congratulations and wishes on Poland's national day from chiefs of diplomatic representations.

The meeting provided an opportunity for direct talks of its participants on current issues of Poland's development, international affairs, and contacts of Poland with the world.

Celebrations of Polish National Day Noted

LD2307201289 Warsaw PAP in English 1933 GMT 23 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow, Berlin, London, New York, Tokyo, July 23—Poland's national day on July 22 was celebrated at gala meetings, receptions at Polish diplomatic and consular missions, special exhibitions and concerts abroad.

A reception given in Moscow by the Polish ambassador was attended by CPSU CC Political Bureau Member, CPSU Moscow Municipal Committee First Secretary Lev Zaykov, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities at the Supreme Council of the USSR Rafik Nishanov and Supreme Commander of the Joint Armed Forces of States—Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, Gen. Petr Lushev.

In Berlin wreaths were laid at the monument to the Polish soldier and German anti-fascist.

Celebrations were also staged in London, at the Polish Consulate in Chicago and in Tokyo. In Rome they were attended by numerous representatives of Polonian organizations, former soldiers of the 2nd Polish Corps under Gen. Anders.

On the occasion of the Polish national day special articles were published in press and addresses were delivered on radio and TV in many countries.

Jaruzelski Gives Speech to Consultative Council

AU2107173289 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jul 89 p 1

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, at the final meeting of the Consultative Council held at the Belvedere Palace in Warsaw on 17 July]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen!

We met at the Belvedere Palace for the first time on 6 December 1986.

Today the Consultative Council is meeting for the last time.

I would like to express sincere gratitude to all the members of the council and, above all, words of respect and recognition for the courage, far-sightedness, and political wisdom that were the basis for the decision to take part in the important experiment that the Consultative Council represented.

We have talked about the council's achievements and real impact on the course of events in this hall on many occasions. However, I would like to emphasize once again that the council's activities constituted an important step in the process of democratization, increasing the scope of dialogue and accord, and in the expansion of political culture and openness. The Consultative Council became a kind of pattern for and precursor of the "roundtable."

The meetings that I had with you were particularly important for me. Many of the views and observations that were voiced here led me to check my own opinions and observations, and I carefully analyzed the phenomena and events that were brought to my attention.

I sincerely thank you for very useful and helpful advice and for your keen sensitivity to our difficult Polish problems.

Opening the first, inaugural session of the Consultative Council, I said:

"An exceptional responsibility rests with the present generation. If we do not succeed in increasing the scope of accord, and especially in galvanizing a maximum degree of national effort, our descendants will judge us severely. This will apply to all of us: to those who took upon themselves the odium of unpopular decisions and to those who granted themselves the luxury of maintaining a distance and a sham 'noninvolvement'."

I think that the experiment that we launched together 3 years ago has succeeded and that the expectations that we formulated in 1986 have been fulfilled to a markedly greater extent than we envisaged at that time. A significant part of society viewed our joint work favorably. However, as we know, there were also instances of a lack of understanding, mistrust, and scepticism. Nevertheless, no one resigned from the work of the Consultative Council. This is because there was a supreme aim that united us—concern for the welfare of Poland and its prosperous development.

The next generation of historians will judge the arguments and reasons that were advanced in this hall during the course of debates that lasted many hours and were often sharp and stormy. However, they will certainly not withhold recognition for the fact that we sat down at one table for the

good of a common cause and that we managed to cast aside mutual grudges and prejudices, and ensure that dialogue proceeded in a genuinely democratic way.

New state organs are beginning their work. I think that those represented in them will use the ideas that were worked out at this forum, the excellent material and analyses, and the great achievements accumulated through our joint work.

Thank you once again for addressing this difficult task and for your active involvement.

I wish you every success in your private lives and in your further professional and public activity. May your work continue to serve Poland and the Poles as well as it has until now.

Jaruzelski Discusses Reform, Future in Interview

AU2107172189 Warsaw KONFRONTACJE in Polish 11 Jun 89 pp 8-10

[Interview with State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski by Marek Goliszewski—date, place not given]

[Text] [Goliszewski] General, on behalf of KONFRONTACJE I would like to ask you a few questions which people find interesting, especially at such an exceptional period for Poland. Do you think that the years since martial law have not been used to the full, and even wasted, as many people claim? Do you think that successive stages of the economic reform have not been genuine at an economic reform?

[Jaruzelski] I can see our interview is not going to be an easy one. "Eight wasted years"—I have been hearing that for a long time. Nothing has ever succeeded in this sphere. The reforms were a "sham." Democratization was a tactical concession by the authorities, a kind of "opium for the people."

Apparently, sociologists differentiate between so-called everyday thinking and society's state of consciousness. Everyday thinking confirms the view that things have never been so bad in Poland for 1,000 years. Of course, debating such views will not provide any sensible solutions, and nothing intelligent will come of it.

Straightaway I am supposed to explain why the economy is not in the good condition it could be in, and whose fault it is.

But one must not view matters that way. I am not claiming that the situation is good, when we can all see that it is not. However, this statement has a different meaning today than it did 8 years ago.

These years have not been wasted. This is proved by the changes that have taken place in the Polish economy during this time. The independence of enterprises, the decentralization of administration, and the steps toward market mechanisms—all this was started in 1982. Thanks to the reform, we have crossed the deep abyss and managed to overcome the crisis. The excess of outflow of foreign currency over its influx during this period amounted to about $10 billion. How different would the market be today if we had been able to spend this money on an expansion of the manufacture of consumer goods. At the same time, I am convinced we could have achieved much more. However, one must remember that economic reform is an exceedingly complex task. It is not enough just to work out a concept and garnish it with the right laws and directives. Life, practice, and the shaping of proper relationships between prices and wages is a task that is 100 times more difficult.

Do you think the present attempts to radicalize the reform process would have been possible without the several years of reform that have gone by? Those years were spent in getting people accustomed to new conditions, to independence and responsibility for decisions. It was a period of major changes to the consciousness and conduct of leadership cadres, workers self-management aktivs, and work forces. One cannot underestimate the importance of that.

But let me make a few more remarks. We are pining for normality. To an average Pole, this normality means full shop shelves, the possibility to save a part of one's wages, and the possibility to purchase such commodities as a car, refrigerator, or apartment with one's savings after a time. I will not even mention services. We all agree about the standard of those.

However, let us ask economists the same question. Let us ask them how to bring about the normality I mentioned. It turns out that there is no universal panacea. Various countries have used various ways and means to achieve the level of prosperity for which we envy them. We see the results of this prosperity, but we frequently fail to realize how long, arduous, and costly the road leading to it can be.

The following rhetorical question manifests itself at this point: Is a genuine, as you put it, economic reform one that is economically faultless, or one that is acceptable to society?

One can harbor wonderful economic visions, but in the end society's consciousness and the social reality will prove whether they are true. In other words, determination and a desire to reform are not everything. Confidence and support from society are also required. Today, we are nearer this desirable state than we were in the past. Society's main social and political forces are now in the National Assembly. Now, everything depends on their will and their ability to cooperate. Society requires this and Poland expects this of them.

[Goliszewski] Why did the "roundtable" occur so late? Should it not have taken place right after the amnesty in September 1986?

[Jaruzelski] I think you and your colleagues from KONFRONTACJE know very well that national accord is not a one-time-only event, but a long and hard process. It cannot be decreed from above. The conditions for it must become ripe. Remember all the different approaches toward the question of accord that there used to be, among the opposition and even among our own ranks. Remember the strong pressure that was applied against those who wanted to talk and establish dialogue. Some members of the Consultative Council could say a lot about this. I have a lot of respect for their wisdom and far-sightedness. One can really call them the heralds of the "roundtable."

If 12 months ago I had told anyone that in spring 1989 we would all sit down at a "roundtable" and, what is more, that new elections would take place on the basis of its decisions, I would have been considered a dreamer. And yet we have managed not only to reach a consensus, but we have also made major steps forward toward a Polish model of parliamentary democracy.

[Goliszewski] What do you think of the permanence of the "roundtable" accord? Was it just a tactic?

[Jaruzelski] Our approach is an honest one. Remember that I suggested a grand coalition before the election.

However, the dangers still remain, of course. We must do everything to avoid emotions, extreme situations, and confrontation, and that applies to everyone. Wisdom, moderation, and responsibility are particularly required today.

[Goliszewski] What is the pro-reformist coalition inside the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR]? Should there not be more radical changes to the PZPR, like those in Hungary and the USSR? I am asking on behalf of the Political Advancement Club.

There is no coalition inside the PZPR. There are only people who think—not always the same way. Some want profound and rapid changes, while others are more cautious. They prefer changes that are smaller and more gradual. Of course, they fail to consider extremist views. These people are only a fringe, and do not determine our policy. Which people will win? Please look around you and compare today's situation with the situation 1 year ago, and you will see which concept is gaining the upper hand.

You mentioned the USSR and Hungary. We are not shutting ourselves away from the experiences of our friends. We are open to everything that is new, everything that proves its worth. Nevertheless, I cannot refrain from making two remarks. First, I am not going to say who did more, who went the furthest in the reforms. I do not think we are "lagging behind" in this sphere. Second, each party acts in a sovereign manner, according to the historically-shaped conditions in its country. That is an unimpeachable rule today.

[Goliszewski] What changes do you think the PZPR should undergo if it is to preserve its key position in the state political system?

[Jaruzelski] That question will no doubt be tackled by the next Central Committee plenum, and by the next congress. Changes, and major ones at that, are essential. The election campaign clearly showed that politically, the party is not mobile enough and it fails to react sufficiently to social processes.

The election verdict was a tough one for us; but not only for us. It was also tough for independent people, the so-called people of the center, especially some people and communities connected with the church. So perhaps it is not just the PZPR that will draw conclusions from it.

Time itself will amend some of the assessments that were caused by an initial reflex reaction, and will permit a more balanced view of people belonging to the party and coalition, together with their activity and political programs. The 10th Plenum clearly established the path of party action, and clearly confirmed the party's reformist desire. That is yet another piece of strong evidence that we did not want to conduct politics for ourselves alone, but for the people, the nation, and Poland.

[Goliszewski] What dangers to Poland do you perceive? I am asking on behalf of the Initiative Club.

[Jaruzelski] The question invites one to make a list of dangers, but I do not want to sound fatalistic. Instead, I should point out the challenges we are facing, though of course they are also dangers.

The chief danger is society's impatience caused by the economic situation.

I also fear that some professional groups might not approve of radical reforms. That could place the reforms in a difficult situation.

Other factors which hamper reforms are so-called arrangements between people and, even worse, bureaucratic inertia.

At a time of continuing market imbalance, the possibilities of various kinds of scheming and wrongdoing are expanding. The gulf between wealth and poverty is widening. Phenomena are appearing that are a contradiction of the elementary principles of social justice. We must not underestimate this danger.

The young generation is also experiencing major problems, giving rise to frustration and a desire to emigrate.

The lives of elderly people, old-age and invalidity pensioners, are not easy. It is our joint duty to preserve a dignified standard of living for them.

I will not dwell on such problems as environmental protection and the barrier to debts.

This is not the first, and probably not the last, time that so many dark clouds are gathering on the horizon. However, there have been worse moments—and we survived them.

Please do not think I am saying that we will get by somehow. I realize the complexity of the situation, but it is not just we who are facing this challenge. There are societies that have already coped with it, or are doing so at present. I do not think we are worse and less capable than others.

There is every possibility of overcoming the country's difficulties, provided that maximum strength is applied. The young councilors from the Initiatives Club are proving it. With their above-average pioneering work, they are showing what can be done.

[Goliszewski] What are the chances for cooperation with the West after your visits to Brussels and London and after President Mitterrand's visit to Poland? This question is on behalf of the Housing Policy Club.

[Jaruzelski] Major changes have been occurring in this sphere lately. Talks so far have not provided excessive results. We have received rather vague declarations, and no decisions on which to base economic and financial cooperation with the West

Everything indicates that the process of restructuring will be set in motion soon, in other words, a rescheduling of at least a part of our debts. Credit possibilities are emerging.

One can say that the horizon has become clearer. The situation has clearly changed. The trend is a positive one. However, one must not over-simplify the situation. Most depends on us, on our ability to overcome the most ominous problems such as inflation and economic imbalance, especially market imbalance.

The world of highly-developed countries with which we wish to cooperate is governed by harsh rules. There is no question of philanthropy. Our partners must know that they are dealing with a stable country that offers guarantees for the successful implementation of new financial and credit agreements.

Do I see this area of our future in rosy colors? I prefer to answer cautiously. Economic cooperation with the West, particularly with an already strongly intergrated Europe, will not be smooth. We are in for a lot of work.

An expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation with foreign countries—there is no question of any other kind of cooperation—is a chance for many of our firms that are still lagging behind.

But it is only a chance. We can arrange favorable, even preferential, terms for our exports, but no one is obliged to buy our shoddy goods and cooperate with producers who have become lazy as a result of a monopoly on our market.

No doubt foreign competition will also appear. The first signs of it are with us already.

Right now, the condition of the economy is crumbly, shaky. As a result, every sign of sociopolitical instability has an immediate effect on the market situation. Instead of creating a new economic structure, it is necessary to undertake emergency repairs to prevent the entire present economic structure from collapsing.

The poorest strata of our society, especially those with no reserves of their own, are affected by this situation more than anybody else. It is with these people in mind that all our responsible social forces should defend the country's political and economic stability at all costs.

Otherwise the slogans of reform and attractive cooperation with foreign countries will suffer a fiasco. We ourselves will bar our own path to a better future.

Perhaps I have spoken too harshly, but there is no worse way of thinking than an over-simplified view of the reality around us.

There is one Poland, with all its chances and challenges, which have to be overcome. We must and will overcome them, because there is no other way.

[Goliszewski] What do you expect from "Solidarity"? You offered a broad coalition even before the first round of the election. What are the chances of this offer becoming reality?

[Jaruzelski] I "expect" nothing, because I do not wish to make forecasts or demands. Instead, I will say what I want.

We all have the "roundtable" experience fresh in our minds. It was necessary to overcome many prejudices and mutual mistrust. What we have achieved so far is a great chance for Poland, and at the same time a commitment for the future.

Today, when we have sailed so far into uncharted waters, we must all exercise maximum care and display maximum far-sightedness.

The supreme interests of the people and nation must not be lost in a sea of fervent parochial claims.

We must all learn a new, democratic political culture. We will argue and wage political struggle, but we must not squander the values that form the foundations of our Polish house.

As far as the future of a post-election pro-reformist coalition is concerned, I have already said that I made a declaration about this subject before the election. I made nothing dependent on the election outcome, which was not known then. That should prove the honesty of our intentions.

But that is my personal view. In this case, bilateral good will, and, I repeat, far-sightedness, are required.

[Goliszewski] What effect can the success or failure of the Polish experiment have on perestroyka in the Soviet Union and entire socialist camp?

[Jaruzelski] I trust your readers will not accuse me of a Polish bias if I say that the changes in our country are being carefully monitored and analyzed beyond Poland's borders, including by our friends and neighbors.

Because of the scope of the reform process, Poland is a kind of testing ground. As I said before, we also willingly make use of the experiences of other socialist countries.

A failure of the Polish experiment is bound to have a negative impact on the stream of changes in socialism. No doubt it would also have negative implications for the entire shape of East-West relations. It is not just the socialist countries that form a system of interconnected vessels, but the whole of Europe and the world.

Not since the war have we had such favorable external conditions as today. The detente in international relations, connected with Gorbachev's new thinking, is also a great chance for us. To put it in figurative terms, "cold war" always "preserves" old ways, whereas detente or a "thaw" encourages changes.

[Goliszewski] What would you like to tell our readers?

[Jaruzelski] I know your publishing policy, so I know that most of your readers disagree with the reality and want to act constructively.

The breakthrough achieved at the 10th Plenum, plus the "roundtable" talks, have initiated new processes and possibilities. They have consolidated a rational stream of profound reforms.

Before our national ship enters calmer waters, everyone to whom a success of the Polish experiment is dear should take part in the reform process not just verbally, but in practice.

At the same time, we should constantly remember that the country's stability and an efficiency of its structures is a basic guarantee for the success of everything we want to achieve.

We must act boldly and wisely at the same time. What does that mean in practice for each of us? Everyone must provide a thoughtful answer to this question himself.

Pope Congratulates Jaruzelski on Election

AU2107204889 Warsaw PAP in English
2027 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, 21 July—Pope John Paul congratulated Wojciech Jaruzelski on his election as the president of Poland, wishing him health and spiritual power necessary for solving weighty issues of Poland's reality of today.

The pontiff added that he prayed to God for lasting peace, public order, and prosperity for the homeland along with full respect for the principles of the sovereignty of the state and for the rights of the nation.

FRG's Weizsaecker Congratulates Jaruzelski

LD2207193489 Warsaw PAP in English
1628 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 22—In his congratulatory message marking Wojciech Jaruzelski's election as president of Poland, FRG Federal President Richard Weizsaecker said that the election was an important step in the democratization and reform process.

Weizsaecker emphasized also that his country would like to contribute to Poland's success in that process which also opened up new prospects for Polish-FRG relations. "In this year that reminds us of the rough and painful period in our history, we are guided by mutual wish to establish good-neighbourly relations through responsible and constructive moves," the message said.

Rakowski Chairs Free Market Farming Conference

AU2107124189 Warsaw PAP in English
1046 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 21—Introducing free market to food economy is the subject of a conference held at the government office here this morning and attended by voivods (governors), Polish United Workers Party provincial committee secretaries for agriculture, United Peasant Party and Democratic Party provincial leaders, and government members responsible for the economy. The conference is presided over by Prime Minister Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski

Opening the conference Rakowski said, among other things, that further delay in transition to free food market would be a serious mistake. Neither the economic situation nor the social atmosphere are making the operation easier. Hence, the great role of local authorities.

The prime minister drew attention to the growing shortage in the market, storing the goods by producers who in this way bypass the price freeze binding till the end of this month, and to the continuing pay conflicts. He also stressed that there are no ideal economic decisions under conditions of severe shortage of goods and services.

Officials on Free Market Economy

AU2107190089 Warsaw PAP in English
1646 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, 21 July-- A meeting of voivodas and invited chairmen of voivodship committees of the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party have been discussing here the concept of introducing free market to the economy. Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski opened the debate.

The introduction of free prices on the food market, said Vice-Premier Kazimierz Olesiak, is meant to introduce a correct adjustment mechanism to economic processes in the entire food economy and food trading. This concept should be treated as the first stage of introducing free market to the whole economy. Olesiak announced that meat rationing would be lifted on the day of allowing free prices.

The minister of home market, Marcin Nurowski, was speaking on a growing threat to the food market. He stated that the possible food aid for Poland should be assessed realistically. The aid amounts, at the most, to the worth of $125 million dollars, while consumption in Poland, counted according to contract prices, amounts to the worth of $5 billion a year.

From the formal point of view, making the economy market-oriented denotes a considerable reduction of the number of food products sold at official prices. The official prices will be retained only with respect to low-fat milk, cheese, one or two kinds of bread, and baby nutrition articles.

Extraordinary Committee Studies Wage Indexation

AU2107175289 Warsaw PAP in English
1610 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, 21 July— The Sejm extraordinary committee working on the draft law on pay indexation has proposed at its third meeting to extend the envisaged period of the law's being effective until the end of this year, which means that price hikes in the fourth quarter of this year would also be liable to pay indexation. That would enable a thorough assessment of the effectivenes of the indexation mechanisms and would facilitate the preparation of more permanent settlements, desirably in the form of collective labour contracts.

The committee has discussed the fundamental question of whether to introduce a general indexation or a compensatory indexation. The question is whether to have indexation payments added to everybody's current incomes, despite that the incomes grew much faster, for example in June, than prices, or whether indexation should apply only to people whose pay rise was smaller than what could be calculated from the adopted indexation factor of 0.8 and the increase in prices during a quarter of the year.

The general indexation was proposed, under the roundtable settlements, in the draft law elaborated by the government. At the same time, however, the government's side as well as a number of deputies share a considerable concern that the general indexation would boost inflation and lead to a complete dismantling of the market, as well as result in huge difficulties of enterprises which would be unable to afford the payments.

The committee has not managed to reach an agreement on the matter and decided to leave it for the Sejm's plenary meeting to settle. Yet, deputy Jacek Merkel of citizens' parliamentary floor group has announced that were the Sejm to pass the compensatory variant, it would meet with a strong protest of the Solidarity trade union. The point was further substantiated by the need for non-changing the adopted rules, otherwise people would increasingly cease to believe anybody any more.

Party Secretary on Necessary PZPR Changes

AU2107110889 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
11 Jul 89 p 5

[Article by Stefan Opara, Warsaw PZPR Committee secretary: "The Decline or Reemergence of the PZPR"]

[Excerpts] Democratic socialism is experiencing a difficult birth in Poland. Serious economic difficulties are piling up, and various professional groups are becoming emotional. The price of wisdom and political imagination is rising. Poland's future depends on the preservation of order and a subtle political balance. An important component of this balance is the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR]. [passage omitted]

It is very likely that an absence of real democratic reforms inside the party prior to the elections affected the election results. Therefore changes to the party are becoming an urgent necessity. However, the path these changes should take is not certain. One can detect at least four different opinions about how the PZPR should develop.

The first opinion calls for a cautious evolution, involving gradual changes to personnel, organization, and program. Those who subscribe to this view frequently play down the election defeat and extol the decades-old idea about the party being "condemned to power" and about there being "no alternative to the PZPR's leading role."

The second opinion can be described as a left-wing dualism or pluralism, calling for a split of the PZPR into two or more parties. Those who subscribe to this opinion call for a "dissolution congress," followed by the return of the Polish Workers Party and Polish Socialist Party. Some people also call for the transformation of the PZPR into a sociodemocratic type of party, plus another party consisting of people who do not agree with the idea of a sociodemocratic party or who used to belong to the PZPR. Therefore, this view calls for the dissolution of the PZPR, but is optimistic in that it foresees a rebirth of the left wing afterwards.

The third opinion is gloomier. It calls for the gradual end of the PZPR. The constant decline in the energy of primary party bodies, a neglect of statutory party duties, the flood of membership resignations, the disappearance of young people, and the party's departure from traditional areas of activity are all viewed as factors which could bring about an end to the PZPR as a political force. After a few years, a small number of committees, with steadily decreasing memberships, will be all that is left of the PZPR, these people say. Some members of the opposition do not hide their support for such an eventuality.

The fourth opinion can be described as reformist optimism. It calls for a rapid revitalization of the PZPR, with its unity and political potential intact. Revitalization means thorough internal changes, including changes to the subject matter of the program, organizational principles, and name. I am firmly in favor of such an eventuality. An ideological, patriotic, and wise gathering of party aktivs may become the driving force of change and save the party from collapse. [passage omitted]

Details of U.S. Aid for Krakow Published

AU2107223889 Warsaw PAP in English
2002 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Krakow, 21 July— The GAZETA KRAKOWSKA daily asked the White House spokesman via the U.S. General Consulate in Krakow about details concerning the allocation of $15 million which had been reserved for this city as part of the American aid.

According to the obtained information, most of the money will be earmarked for eliminating air pollution in Krakow. And so, $10 million will be allocated for the modernization of existing coal-fueled boiler houses and introduction of modern technologies of purifying coal. The system will reduce the emission of sulfur dioxide by 60-65 percent. Also the emission of nitrogen dioxide will be curbed.

The initial stage of the project includes a diagnosis of the main industrial coal fueled plants to choose those in which the modern equipment and technologies will be installed.

It is envisaged that the Polish side will take care of preparing the design while the U.S. will supply adequate equipment.

Some $1 million will be allocated for air quality monitoring equipment in Krakow as part of the Polish national control system.

Some $4 million dollars will be earmarked for increasing the quantity and improving the quality of water here. A plan of natural environment protection and water consumption elaborated in Krakow for the years 1986-2010 will be taken into consideration. Polish and U.S. experts will work out a balance sheet of potable water and drain water and will present proposals of the best forms and methods of water treatment. The least expensive designs will be implemented.

U.K.'s Clark Discusses Joint Business Ventures

AU2107172189 Warsaw PAP in English
1349 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 21— Alan Clark, minister of state at the British Department of Trade and Industry, sees many attractive business opportunities in Poland. Speaking to a POLISH PRESS AGENCY reporter on the last day of his fact-finding mission here, Clark said: "We found a great enthusiasm for reforming and improving the Polish economy here. If half of the plans are put into action, there will be a lot of business for foreign investors.

"I was here with a team of senior British businessmen to identify opportunities for investment for British firms in Poland. This was agreed between Prime Minister [Thatcher] and General Jaruzelski during their talks in London last June. My visit was planned before the Group of 7 summit. However, the outcome of the summit, which followed a series of high-level meetings between General Jaruzelski and senior Western leaders, including Mrs.Thatcher, underlines the serious desire of the U.K. and Poland's other major partners in the West to help Poland to help herself. The results of the G-7 summit reinforce my view that this is a good time to be in Poland.

"Along with Poland's other friends in the West, we have made it clear that we stand ready to help Poland on both bilateral and multilateral levels. For that purpose we see the necessity of the IMF program to be in place as soon as possible. This will create the framework of cooperation.

"We were particularly interested by the Polish plans to establish a stock exchange and create financial market. It is essential for a proper liberalisation of the economy to take place. The United Kingdom has a particular expertise in this field and the City of London could be of enormous assistance in establishing the whole financial infrastruture of the efficient market economy."

Walesa To Visit West German Unions 5-8 Sep

LD1407094689 Hamburg DPA in German 0850 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Duesseldorf (DPA)—Chairman of the Polish trade union Solidarity, Lech Walesa, will visit the Federal Republic at the beginning of September at the invitation of the German Trade Union Association (DGB). The DGB said on Friday that Walesa wrote to DGB Chairman Ernst Breit and told him he would like to visit because it seems German-Polish relations need several new impulses.

The Polish guest will be in the Federal Republic 5-8 September. On 6 September he will speak to the DGB Federal Commission, the highest body between the trade union congresses. On 8 September Walesa will participate in Dortmund in the Mining and Energy Industrial Trade Unions trade union day.

Official Views PPR-Vatican Diplomatic Ties

AU2407133689 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jul 89 p 5

[PAP headline: "Statement Made by the Head of the Office of Religious Affairs"]

[Text] Wladyslaw Loranc, minister in charge of the Office of Religious Affairs, made the following statement to a PAP journalist in connection with the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Polish People's Republic and the Vatican:

"The fact that relations have been established between Poland and the Holy See reflects two intentions on the part of both sides: first, respect for traditions and the desire to maintain them, and second, a readiness to develop friendly mutual relations.

"Viewed from the Polish angle, this important fact is, first and foremost, an expression of the good state of relations between the state and the church. It affirms that with three laws and an agreement, which was signed in May of this year, relations are not only good, which is borne out by the legislation, but normal. At the same time, what is taking place is an acknowledgement of the tradition of direct diplomatic relations between the Polish state and the Holy See that goes back hundreds of years. This fact provides confirmation of the courage and wisdom of the two sides, which began the process of rebuilding these relations at the beginning of the 1970's. This manifested itself in the settlement of the problem of the church's presence in the recovered territories, final confirmation of the stable character of our borders, and the establishment of contacts in the form of so-called permanent working teams.

"This led to recognition of the fact that if the establishment of permanent relations is to have a lasting character, it should be closely tied to the regulation of church-state relations in Poland. This line of thinking led to the commencement of work on regulating relations in the fall of 1987. The process was completed in May of this year. The restoration of full diplomatic relations confirms the stable and lasting character of our religious policy. I think that today's [17 July] event will serve as a basis for the completion of work on a concordat between Poland and the Vatican. I think that the apostolic nuncio will initiate talks on the final wording of the concordat in accordance with canon law and that the talks will not take long. One is encouraged to think this by the fact that barely 2 years have elapsed since the pope's public declaration on the resumption of diplomatic relations during his third pilgrimage to Poland. This leads one to believe that the completion of work on the concordat will not take long, especially as the Polish episcopate and the government have prepared a draft concordat that reflects the wishes of the Polish side."

Hunger Strike by Soviet Churchgoers Reported

AU2107205589 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 12 Jul 89 p 7

[Report signed '(mt)': "Second Month of a Strike"]

[Text] A protest hunger strike in Moscow is into its second month. It has been staged since 22 May by believers faithful to the Greek Catholic Church. They are demanding the relegalization of the Uniate Church in the USSR. The Soviet media are not reporting this protest.

In connection with this, let us recall that a few days ago, on 6 July, another bloody rally in protest at the events in Beijing was staged in front of the Chinese Embassy in Moscow. Afterwards there was a mass in honor of the victims of the Chinese tragedy. In its foreign service, Moscow radio reported the rally and mass. However, it forgot to add that the mass was performed by Uniate clergymen, and that hunger strikers took part in the rally beneath the yellow and blue banners of independent Ukraine.

As we have already said, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet's Commission of Patriotic Upbringing has deemed the Ukrainian national emblems to be "counterrevolutionary, antisocialist, and nationalistic."

Majewski Promises 'Quick Removal' of Convent

TA2107091789 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 21 Jul 89 p 1

[Report by Menahem Shalev and Greer Fay Cashman]

[Excerpt] Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jan Majewski has told the Israeli representative in Warsaw, Mordekhay Paltzur, that because of the latest "incidents" at the Carmelite convent in Auschwitz his government has decided to intervene to ensure its quick removal, officials in Jerusalem said yesterday.

Majewski said that Poland had hoped that the issue of the Carmelite Convent would be resolved between the Polish Episcopate and Jewish organizations.

Sources in Jerusalem said that Warsaw is very concerned about the negative publicity it has received in the U.S. after this week's violent removal of American Jewish demonstrators who had come to protest against the continuing presence of the convent on the death camp grounds. Poland is actively seeking financial assistance from Washington to help it solve its current economic difficulties.

Majewski said that Warsaw would try to bring about a quick implementation of the agreement signed in February 1987 between Roman Catholic cardinals and European Jewish communities. According to that agreement, the convent was to have been transferred from Auschwitz by February of this year. [passage omitted]

Ceausescu Meets Western Businessmen in Neptun

AU2107183289 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1749 GMT 21 Jul 89

["President Nicolae Ceausescu Receives a Group of Businessmen From West-European Countries"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/7/1989—On Friday, July 21, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received in the Resort of Neptun a group of businessmen representing firms in the trade in textile products from West-European countries—England, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Sweden—that develop economic relations with Romania.

During the talk conducted on the occasion, aspects were approached of the collaboration between Romanian foreign-trade enterprises and West-European firms in the field of trade in textiles, and existing possibilities were examined of further developing those links, in the general context of cooperation between Romania and the respective countries.

Taking the floor during the interview, the heads of the West-European firms thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for having received them, for the possibility to meet him again and examine together questions related to the expansion and diversification of commercial exchanges between Romanian enterprises and West-European firms. They set forth proposals concerning the growth of cooperation with Romanian enterprises to boost imports of Romanian textiles, in line with the requirements of the world market. They also referred to the collaboration with Romanian foreign-trade enterprises, expressing appreciation for the technical and qualitative standard of the products of the Romanian light industry, as well as for the fine training of the experts in that area, which offered prerequisites for a broad cooperation between foreign firms and Romanian relevant enterprises.

The heads of the West-European firms were highly appreciative of Romania's success in repaying its entire foreign debt and placed emphasis on their wish to expand collaboration, in line with the possibilities created and the current development level of the Romanian economy.

Taking the floor during the interview, President Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed the representatives of the West-European firms and showed that their presence in Romania would provide for talks with representatives of Romanian enterprises on a wide range of problems related to intensified economic relations between Romania and the West-European firms and companies.

In that framework, President Nicolae Ceausescu said that a number of steps had been taken in the light industry to contribute to the continuous updating and improvement of production processes, to the manufacture of better, high-quality products and the attainment of higher parameters, to thus rapidly place the Romanian light industry in line with the demands and trends in the European and world markets.

President Nicolae Ceausescu also showed Romania as willing to promote broad collaboration with the firms and companies in West-European countries, on the basis of long-term agreements. In that respect, the importance was underscored of agreeing on more direct links between those firms and large producing enterprises in Romania's light industry to thus put conditions in place for an operative resolution of all the problems related to a fine, mutually advantageous cooperation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu showed Romania's having repaid its foreign debt to attest to the strength of the national economy, to the fact that the Romanian economic system was good. He said we in no way intended to make radical changes in its operation, but, merely, to further improve self-management and self-administration, to permanently apply the latest gains of science and technologies to all areas of activity.

Our country, President Nicolae Ceausescu said, states for a trade without conditions and discriminations, on mutually advantageous bases, for a financial system to consider the building of equal and equitable relations among all states. With that as a basis, Romania is determined to develop a broad collaboration with all the countries of the world.

In conclusion, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed wishes of a fine cooperation between foreign companies and Romanian enterprises, to contribute to the general development of relations between the respective countries and peoples, to serve collaboration and cooperation in Europe, the policy of disarmament, detente and peace.

The interview was attended by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, deputy prime minister, Maria Flucsa, minister of light industry, and executives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

Ceausescu Message to Nicaragua's Daniel Ortega

AU2407095789 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jul 89 p 5

[Message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Executive Commission of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua on the Sandinist Revolution Anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Executive Commission of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua:

On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], the Romanian people, and on my own behalf, I convey warm greetings and best wishes to you, to the Sandinist

National Liberation Front, and to the Nicaraguan people on the tenth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution.

The RCP, Socialist Romania, and the whole Romanian people have expressed their militant solidarity with the people's revolution in Nicaragua and have supported and continue to actively support the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people against imperialist domination and for the defense of independence and national sovereignty and for building a new, free, and dignified life, without any outside interference. Likewise, we support the efforts that have been made to find peaceful, negotiated solutions to the conflicts in Central America, with the participation of all interested countries, for the benefit of all peoples in that region and in Latin America and in the interest of fulfilling their legitimate aspirations for independence, freedom, progress, and peace.

I express my belief that the relations of close friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the RCP and the Sandinist National Liberation Front and between Romania and Nicaragua will continue to develop in the interest of our peoples and the cause of independence, peace, and progress throughout the world.

On this glorious anniversary, I convey to you and to the friendly Nicaraguan people best wishes for new and important successes in the entire activity devoted to the free, democratic, and independent development of the homeland and to strengthening peace and international cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

Radulescu Greets Ortega, Ramirez

AU2107151789 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1417 GMT 21 Jul 89

["Romanian-Nicaraguan Messages Exchanged at Top Level"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Managua, AGERPRES, 21/07/1989—The president of the Republic of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega, received Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], vice-president of the State Council, who participated in the events arranged in Managua on the tenth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist People's Revolution. On the occasion, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Executive Commission of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, and Mrs Rosario Murillo were conveyed—on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of Mrs Elena Ceausescu—warmest congratulations and wishes of health and happiness, as well as wishes of peace, progress and prosperity for the friendly Nicaraguan people.

In his turn, President Daniel Ortega conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu sincerest and warmest wishes of health and happiness, and the friendly Romanian people wishes of new successes.

In Managua, Gheorghe Radulescu met with Sergio Ramirez, vice president of the Republic of Nicaragua. On the occasion, reference was made to aspects of the development of the bilateral relations on multiple planes.

Officials Attend Polish Embassy Reception

AU2107184089 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1724 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/07/1989—On the 45th anniversary of Poland's Rebirth Day, that country's ambassador to Bucharest, Jerzy Wozniak, gave a reception on Friday, 21 July.

The attendance included Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], first deputy prime minister, Ioan Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP, Ion Radu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, deputy prime minister, Ion Sirbu, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP, ministers, representatives of central institutions and of mass and public organizations, men of letters and artists, journalists.

Present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania.

Foreign Ministry Leaders Meet GDR Counterparts

AU2107190189 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 21 Jul 89

["Consultations Between the Foreign Ministries of Romania and the GDR"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/07/1989—Bucharest was the venue of consultations between executives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic.

Attending were for Romania Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and for the German Democratic Republic Harry Ott, deputy foreign minister.

In the spirit of the understandings and orientations on the continuous expansion of the links of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the German Democratic Republic agreed upon at top level, the stage of the implementation of the actions and of the provisions under bilateral documents, and the expansion of economic relations, of cooperation in and specialization of

production, of collaboration in science, culture, education and tourism on a mass-and-public-organization line were examined. At the same time, opinions were exchanged on current international issues.

The guest was received by Ioan Totu, Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

At the end of his visit, the deputy foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic was received by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 15-21 Jul

AU2207155789

[Editorial Report] Romanian media report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders during the 15-21 July period (sources of each report given in parentheses):

Ion Radu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee (PEC) of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) and deputy prime minister of the government, and Eugeniu Radulescu, minister of machine building, received Syrian Minister of Industry Antoine Jubran, in Bucharest on 20 July. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1351 GMT 20 Jul 89)

Ion Dinca, PEC member and first deputy prime minister of the government; Ion Stoian, candidate PEC member and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ion Radu, candidate PEC member and deputy prime minister of the government; and Ion Sirbu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee, attended a Polish Embassy reception on Poland's Rebirth Day. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1724 GMT 21 Jul 89)

President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to Constanta County economic units on 19 July (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0748 GMT 19 Jul 89); on 20 July, at Neptun resort, Ceausescu received the credentials of Fernandez de Cordova Ponce Marcelo, the new ambassador of the Republic of Ecuador to Romania, (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1729 GMT 20 Jul 89) and a GDR military delegation led by Colonel General Horst Brunner (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1723 GMT 20 Jul 89); on 21 July, at Neptun resort, Ceausescu received a group of West-European businessmen. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1749 GMT 21 Jul 89)

Stefan Andrei, PEC member and deputy prime minister of the government, met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in Baghdad, on 17 July. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1637 GMT 17 Jul 89)

Ion Coman, PEC member and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, attended Janos Kadar's funeral in Budapest, met with Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (MSZMP) President Rezso Nyers and MSZMP General Secretary Karoly Grosz, on 15 July. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1635 GMT 15 Jul 89)

Ion Dinca, PEC member and first deputy prime minister of the government, received V.I. Smyslov, first vice chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, in Bucharest on 19 July. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 19 Jul 89)

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, received a group of Brazilian parliamentarians led by Henrique da Silveira, general secretary of the Presidium of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress of Brazil. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1515 GMT 20 Jul 89)

Ion Radu, candidate PEC member and deputy prime minister of the government, addressed a festive meeting on Poland's Rebirth Day, in Bucharest on 20 July (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 20 Jul 89); on 18 July, he attended an Iraqi Embassy reception on that country's national day (Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Jul 89 p 5)

Gheorghe Radulescu, PEC member and vice president of the State Council, met Nicaraguan President Danile Ortega Saavedra and Vice President Sergio Ramirez in Managua on 21 July. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1417 GMT 21 Jul 89)

Ion Stoian, candidate PEC member and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, met with League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidium leaders Milan Pancevski and Stanislav Stojanovic, in Belgrade on 17 July (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 17 Jul 89); on 21 July, he received GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Harry Ott, in Bucharest. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 21 Jul 89)

Split Interior Secretariat Bans Protest Rally

LD2207013489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2335 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Split, July 21 (TANJUG)—The Interior Secretariat of the City of Split on the Croatian Adriatic Coast on Friday [21 July] banned a protest rally scheduled for tomorrow.

According to a statement by the Citizens Organizing Committee, the rally was aimed at protesting against attempts to destroy harmony and peace in Croatia and Yugoslavia and violate the integrity and sovereignty of this Yugoslav republic, and against a passive attitude of republican and federal state structures in face of the escalation of Serbian nationalism.

An appeal, which was to be read at the rally, says that "Serbian nationalism has long been spreading across the peaceful regions of Croatia, disrupting the good interethnic relations, indubitedly to the detriment of both the Serbian and the Croatian people."

According to an official statement, the rally was banned to avoid further incitement of national hatred and intolerance.

The local Socialist Alliance Organization today responded to the citizens appeal by an appeal of its own, calling on the population to put emotions under control and preserve dignity in a situation when nationalism is escalating throughout Yugoslavia.

Further aggravation of interethnic relations is contrary to the vital interests of Croatia and Yugoslavia, and would endanger the democratic development of all in the socialist federal community, the Socialist Alliance appeal said.

The Split Socialist Alliance demanded that legal sanctions be applied to the protagonists of nationalistic incidents throughout the country, because such incidents jeopardize the foundations of Yugoslavia.

On Thursday, the Serbian Socialist Alliance and trade union leaderships reacted for the first time to a wave of accusations of Serbian nationalism in Croatia.

They pointed out that the nationalists, either Serbian or Croatian, would not be allowed to disrupt Yugoslavia, but criticized political structures and the media in Croatia for putting too much emphasis on marginal incidents and trying to smear the great and dignified celebration of the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo. This has contributed much to the sowing of national hatred, they said, noting that there were forces in Croatia "who pray for and incite Serbian nationalism in order to achieve other political objectives."

Clearing Trade Surplus Amounts to $1.5 Billion

AU2107152589 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1353 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Belgrade, July 21 (TANJUG)—At the end of June, Yugoslavia was owed 1.51 billion clearing house dollars by the countries of the clearing-dollar area, with which it has a balance-of-payments surplus, it was announced in the Yugoslav assembly today.

The greatest problem is Yugoslavia's surplus in its economic exchange with the Soviet Union, which originated in November 1985, when it was worth 114.3 million dollars. In mid-May this year, it reached 1.67 billion dollars, but had by the end of June fallen by 196 million dollars.

It was agreed in a protocol signed last year on November 18 for a part of the Soviet debt worth 555 million dollars to be transformed into a credit, which the debtor-country will repay starting from January 1, 1991, and ending with June 30, 1994.

Soviet 'Lack of Understanding' for Trade Problem

AU2107201389 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] The negative balance in the commodity trade between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union appeared some 3 years ago and has now reached almost $2 billion. This problem is burdening our economic relations with foreign countries so much that it even calls into question the adoption of the systemic laws pertaining to this sphere. The situation is made even worse by the fact that the Soviet side does not show any interest in solving the imbalance. Here is what Olivera Stajic has to tell us about this problem:

One certain way to eliminate the huge surplus in our trade with the clearing account market is to increase our imports. Some people may think that this is easy, particularly after the new government introduced measures that have made imports almost completely free. However, rules that apply to clearing account trade are completely different and have nothing to do with market logic, so that even things that look simple are not so easy to do. The situation is made even more difficult by the fact that such a state of affairs suits the Soviet Union, because it in fact means receiving an interest-free credit involving a large sum.

Being in a situation that suits it, the Soviet side has allowed itself the luxury of ignoring even the protocol on commodity trade for this year: It failed to offer us the $100 million-worth of commodities planned to be imported from the USSR. What is involved are basic raw materials such as coking coal, aluminum, nickel, and chemical products. (?Explaining the step by an intention) to reduce the imbalance, the Soviet Government has also imposed licenses. The intention was to reduce Yugoslav exports to the USSR but, by being unilateral and lacking

discretion, this measure will lead to even worse disruption in commodity trade, because it makes the implementation of contracts that have already been signed difficult, and contradicts the agreement on long-term economic cooperation.

Of course, the lack of understanding the Soviet Government shows for this problem is made even worse by our indecisiveness and the divisions within our country. Instead of building a unified strategy for economic cooperation with the clearing account market, every republic and province makes its own calculations. It is therefore no wonder that the Serbian economy suffers most, because its share in the exports to the clearing account area totals 40 percent, which makes its surplus the highest.

All in all, it does not seem that the problem of commodity trade in the clearing account market will be solved soon and painlessly. Most suggestions involve an urgent change from the clearing account to convertible relations, and covering a certain part of the surplus with investment work our firms would perform in the Soviet Union or work the Soviet firms would perform in our country, such as constructing a gas pipeline, regulating the Morava river basin, or completing the construction of the Smederevo steelworks. All in all, it is now our problem to find the best solution and, although it is our debtor, we have offered the Soviet side the opportunity to decide what it will accept.

Philippines Secretary Arrives for Visit, Talks

Drnovsek Receives Manglapus

LD2107173189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jul (TANJUG)—Today Dr Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Raul Manglapus, secretary of foreign affairs of the Republic of the Philippines.

In the course of the cordial and friendly talks, mutual interest was expressed in further developing and advancing bilateral cooperation, especially in the area of the economy, whose scope so far has been modest.

The Philippines minister expressed great interest in the course of the preparations for the forthcoming ninth conference of leaders of the nonaligned countries, which the Philippines will attend as observer.

Through Philippines Minister Manglapus, Dr Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent greetings to Corazon Aquino, Philippines president, and presented an invitation to further visit Yugoslavia.

Economic Agreement Signed

LD2107174889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jul (TANJUG)—Economic relations between Yugoslavia and the Republic of the Philippines can be significantly expanded owing to the agreement that has just been signed on mutual elimination of double taxation, said Budimir Loncar and Raul Manglapus, who head the two countries' Foreign Ministers. Manglapus is on an official visit to the SFRY.

Talks on the development of overall relations between Yugoslavia and the Philippines included tourism as one of the fields for which expectations are high. They noted that the number of tourists from the Philippines continues such a trend. Favorable aspects for the development of tourism are also a result of travel arrangements of the two countries because visas are not required and for the Philippinos, Yugoslavia is one of the rare countries where they can visit in such a simple way.

Loncar and Manglapus support readiness for the conclusion of an agreement between the two national airline companies, bearing in mind above all the interest of Yugoslav airlines in opening a Belgrade-Manila route.

The two foreign ministers fully agree that bilateral cooperation should be encouraged in all aspects and thus maintain that the departments in question should examine concrete possibilities, including cooperation between the two countries' economic chambers.

Manglapus briefed Loncar on the view in the Philippines on the upcoming international conference on Cambodia to be held at the end of this month in Paris. Both sides expressed hope that it will contribute to efforts to find a comprehensive and just solution to this problem.

During the exchange of views on preparations for the ninth summit of nonaligned countries in Belgrade, to which special attention was devoted, the two sides noted that the debt problem would be one of the central questions the summit conference will deal with. Considering that debts have been burdening both countries, the Philippines side expressed readiness to give its full contribution in examining these problems.

Raul Manglapus said that the Philippines observed with great attention the activities of the Nonaligned Movement and expressed interest in full membership within the movement. At present the Republic of the Philippines has observer status.

During the meeting, Loncar and Manglapus also discussed current developments in international relations, and the latter laid special emphasis on the situation in Asia, while Loncar spoke about Yugoslavia's views on developments in Europe and trends in the world.

Manglapus Holds News Conference

LD2207202689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1908 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] Ciusnoka July 22 (TANJUG)—We hope that trade and other economic relations between Yugoslavia and the Philippines will improve in future and that the agreement on avoiding double taxation which we signed here will be a concrete stimulus to this end, Philippine Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus told a press conference here on Saturday, at the end of a two-day visit to Yugoslavia.

During his stay in Belgrade, Manglapus met with Federal Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar and State Presidency President Janez Drnovsek.

Asked by TANJUG whether the Philippines will apply for membership in the Nonaligned Movement, Manglapus replied that "this was a subject of informal talks even when President Tito was alive." The Philippines approaches the question of joining the movement from a "positive standpoint", he added.

The Philippines has not yet filed an official application to change its current observer status in the Nonaligned Movement into full-fledged membership. Judging by what Manglapus said, Manila is waiting for views of the leading circles in the movement before joining it.

Manglapus did not miss the opportunity to ask an "embarrassing" question, i.e. why the Philippines was not eligible for full membership before "when it is known that at least one nonaligned country has foreign military bases on its territory, and perhaps more than one participate in military talks with other countries outside the movement." "It would be interesting to hear comments on this question", he said.

The conclusion is that the Philippines would gladly join the movement which Manglapus judged as "a very significant global factor."

On his official visit to Yugoslavia and talks with his host Budimir Loncar, Manglapus said that they were very useful for the further advancement of friendly ties and cooperation between the two countries.

He listed tourism as one of the areas for improving bilateral cooperation, and upheld efforts to open a regular air service between Belgrade and Manila. He also said he hoped an agreement regulating this issue would be signed as soon as possible.

LCY's Pancevski Receives Romania's Stoian

AU1707193089 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 17 Jul 89

["Exchange of Romanian-Yugoslav Messages at Top Level"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Belgrade, AGERPRES, 17/7/1989—Milan Pancevski, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], received Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], who is paying a visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia upon an invitation extended by the Central Committee of the LCY. On the occasion, on behalf of the RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY were conveyed a warm salute and the best wishes in their entire activity.

Milan Pancevski expressed sincere thanks and conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute and his wishes, as well as the wishes of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY of good health and happiness, of further significant successes in his highly responsible activity at head of the Romanian party and state in the work of socialist construction.

During the talks conducted on the occasion, emphasis was placed on the traditional links of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, which have known continuous development, in the spirit and on the basis of the understandings reached at top level. The wish was expressed to further work for the expansion of the many-sided Romanian-Yugoslav links, in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, of the cause of socialism, collaboration and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and all over the world.

During his visit, Ion Stoian also met and conducted talks with Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY.

Maksic Discusses Nonaligned Summit With Senegal

AU2107152689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1419 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Dakar, July 21 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Milivoje Maksic has discussed with Senegalese officials the preparations for the ninth nonaligned summit in Belgrade and the basic concept of the proceedings at the September gathering.

Senegal's Deputy Premier Medoune Fall and Minister for Presidential Affairs Faib Lot confirmed that Senegal's President Abdou Diouf will attend the nonaligned summit in Belgrade.

They also said that the Senegalese delegation will actively particpate in the movement's efforts to improve its efficiency and develop cooperation with all factors of international relations.

Shamir on Yugoslav-Israeli Diplomatic Relations
LD2107115189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1030 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Belgrade, July 21 (TANJUG)—The establishment of diplomatic relations between Yugoslavia and Israel would contribute to the beginning of the peace process in the Middle East and to the settlement of the Palestinian problem, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the Belgrade weekly NIN in an interview published on Friday.

Shamir said he personally regretted that Belgrade was lagging behind in this development. Sometimes, unconventional moves outside diplomatic protocol should be made, he added and assessed that Israel has in this respect made more progress on the path towards a normalization in relations with the Soviet Union, Poland, and Hungary.

The non-aligned summit in Belgrade in September is expected to take more constructive steps towards practical solutions to the Israeli-Arab conflict and the Palestinian problem, the Israeli premier said, noting that the one-sided anti-Israeli decisions of the past failed to make even the slightest progress towards a practical settlement of the conflict.

"Something has changed in the world. I expect the non-aligned countries to appeal to the strengthening of peace efforts among Israel and its neighbours," Shamir said. He called on the Palestinians from the occupied territories and on the Arab countries to launch negotiations on the settlement of the Palestinian problem in two stages.

"At present, it is most important to open the negotiations. If we talk too much about the end of the negotiations, I am afraid there will be no beginning," Shamir said.

He said that the restoration of diplomatic relations between Yugoslavia and Israel would help the peace process in that part of the world and would be a signal to the Arab world that Israel was a lasting fact and factor. "We know that Yugoslavia has excellent relations with the Arab countries and with Palestinian organizations. By establishing diplomatic relations (with Israel), Yugoslavia would influence Arab countries to normalize their relations with Israel," Shamir said.

He reiterated that nearly all Arab countries today claimed they wanted peace with Israel and that they had no longer had any intentions to destroy Israel, but none of the Arab countries, except for Egypt, had up to the day decided to normalize relations with Israel, and to create contacts and negotiate with it even in the absence of formal diplomatic relations.

Shamir said that Israel had discords with many countries, European included, concerning the Palestinian problem. He added that this did not stand in the way of Israel's developing good bilateral relations with these countries. On the contrary, the existence of such relations would help, I am confident, the resolutions of the Palestinian problem and our conflict with the Palestinians.

"Hence I believe that the development of relations between Israel and a country like Yugoslavia can only help the peace process," stressed Shamir.

Shamir also said he was awaiting a major progress in relations between Israel and the USSR. "Our consular mission in Moscow is now working in a building near the one-time embassy. We do not yet have diplomatic relations, but the very fact that our consular staff act in this building is very important," Shamir underscored.

Protest to Greece Over Anti-Macedonian Pamphlet
AU2107151989 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Because of the pamphlet entitled The So-Called Macedonian Question, which was published and distributed in Athens by the official Greek agency, Ilija Djukic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, expressed a harsh protest through the Greek ambassador in Belgrade and demanded an explanation on how this had been done and why.

The pamphlet contains many incorrect assertions and fabrications made with a view to denying the existence of the Macedonian nation, as well as the Macedonian national minority in Greece, it was said at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Report on Tasks Facing Serbian Central Committee
AU2307141489 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jul 89 p 1

[Unattributed report on the session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia in Belgrade on 13 July: "Socialism Can Be Achieved"]

[Text] Yugoslavia is an indispensable framework for the prosperity of each of its peoples and nationalities. The League of Communists [LC] of Serbia is in favor of a policy of not only equal, but also fraternal relations between peoples and nationalities. For the LC of Serbia, for the workers and citizens of the republic, for the Serbian and other peoples and nationalities that live in it, Yugoslavia does not represent a temporary and accidental creation. As a joint motherland of all our peoples and nationalities, it is the fruit of their historical strivings through the centuries. The SFRY has been created through a joint struggle of all the peoples and nationalities under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and Tito.

This is one of the striking messages contained in the lengthy speech which Vlajko Petrovic submitted to the session of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia today. The highest party forum dealt with interethnic

relations and the tasks of the LC of Serbia in the struggle for Yugoslavia and socialism. This subject will be on the agenda of the next session of the Central Committee of the LC of Yugoslavia.

The LC of Serbia believes that the Yugoslav public and the subjective forces in Yugoslavia must be brought back to the proper questions: What sort of a federal state do we need? What kind of political and economic system? And what sort of LC of Yugoslavia? At the session today, the Serbian Communists presented their answers, above all to the question how they see Yugoslavia today and tomorrow. The tasks presented today constitute a proper platform of views and tasks. This is how it appears:

The State Is Not a Supervisor of Man

1. The Communists in the Socialist Republic of Serbia struggle to build a state which will not be a supervisor of man, a producer and citizen, and not a guide of his creative abilities and initiatives, but a modern and efficient state which will function in such a way that everybody will be able to develop his full personal, working, creative, and political nature, to freely form and express his convictions, and to have his constitutional freedoms and rights protected. In this we see a law-governed state, capable of serving man and citizen and the successful economic, scientific, and cultural development of society.

We are not approaching the changes leading to this goal in an unprepared way. The values and achievements of the socialist revolution are for us a support that cannot be ignored. They ensure the continuity of the socialist revolution. However, we are aware that shortages, inefficiency, disunity, privileges, and injustices in many respects compromised the idea of socialism, jeopardizing its real values and real prospects. We have embarked on social reform precisely because we are convinced that we want to and can realize the socialist project.

2. The LC of Serbia is united in its assessment that success in social reform cannot be achieved without changes in the political and constitutional system. We believe that one should begin at once to prepare a draft of a new SFRY constitution. The present one-sided and untenable constitutional provisions that have created republican and provincial statism, the power of the bureaucrats, the confederalization and disintegration of Yugoslavia, and nationalism must be removed from the Yugoslav constitutional system. The new constitution, based on AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] principles, must protect the class and general human interests, in addition to the national interests, in the federation. Therefore, the federation must have returned to it the powers and instruments with which it will be able to efficiently protect the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen.

Yugoslavia—A Single Economic Area

3. In our opinion, Yugoslavia must become a single economic area, with a state that will conduct a single monetary, taxation, and customs policy, and a single policy of economic relations with foreign countries. The economy and spiritual creativity, democracy and socialism cannot advance without rooting out particularism, bureaucracy, and provincialism. Without this, there can be no proper economic or any other opening of Yugoslavia to the world, and there can be no prerequisites for its integration in Europe, for which we all strive.

The Communists, the workers class, and the people of Serbia not only have decided for reform and changes, but have begun to implement them. In this reform, self-management—as the prospect of humanization and emancipation, and as a socialist project—remains our civilizational alternative.

4. The Communists in the Socialist Republic of Serbia are deeply convinced that such great reform tasks in the economic and political life of the country, and catching up with the technological revolution can be achieved only in a unified socialist, democratic, and federal Yugoslavia. Therefore, we are resolutely against confederalist tendencies and elements in the Yugoslav Federation.

The Transform of the Party

5. Significant changes that we have begun to implement cannot be achieved without a thorough transformation of the LC. The chief criterion of this transformation is the level of democratization achieved in society, as well as the extent to which the LC is able to provide proper answers to current problems of social development. The LC of Serbia is in favor of all forms of socialist democracy that strengthen the rights of man and citizen in self-managing and political decisionmaking. This excludes any political monopoly and opens the way for the affirmation of political pluralism on socialist, self-managing foundations.

Separating itself from the state, the LC must create the conditions for a law-governed state to work and for ensuring the rights and freedoms of man and citizen on the level of civilizational and Yugoslav socialist revolutionary achievements. The LC of Serbia stands on the viewpoint that the striving for strengthening unity cannot be classified as a return to bureaucratic centralism, and the federalization of the LC of Yugoslavia cannot be presented as the way to democratize it. The unity of the LC of Yugoslavia and the autonomy [samostalnost] of its parts cannot be set as mutually exclusive categories, and the resolution of this exclusivity cannot be sought in elevating the republican and provincial organizations to sovereign and independent [nezavisan] national and regional parties, parallel to the LC of Yugoslavia, establishing their mutual relations on accords and agreements.

6. The Socialist Republic of Serbia is a multinational community in which traditionally nobody has been discriminated against as a human being, professionally, or as a citizen because he was not a Serb. The Serbian people have resolved their national problem in Yugoslavia. Any endangering of Yugoslavia equally endangers the vital interests of the Serbian people. The LC of Serbia advocates equality of peoples and nationalities, both in their relations in the federation and in every republic and province. It urges the parts of the people and nationalities in all of our republics, which is to say in their own republic, to implement their right to full national affirmation, to cultivate their national values, traditions, and peculiarities, as well as to equally manifest their feeling of national belonging, and thus to ensure the equality of the peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia must much more actively protect the rights of all its national minorities in the neighboring countries. The LC of Serbia and the Socialist Republic of Serbia will act on this platform when the Serbian minority in the neighboring countries is concerned.

Press Reaction, Commentaries on Knin Celebrations
AU2107193089

[Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 14 July on page 15 carries approximately 3,500 words of "Commentaries on the Celebrations of the 600th Anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo in the Knin Region" quoted from the Yugoslav media; the dates when these commentaries were carried are not given.

The 400-word excepts from the VJESNIK commentary "Making the People Quarrel" by Zoran Daskalovic read as follows:

"...Irrespective of all the reasons that have led to the expansion of Serbian nationalism and the fact that the most prominent participants in nationalist excesses were the usual groups that regularly attend such meetings, the people of Knin and their leaderships will have only themselves to blame for the suspicion that they are a nationalist community. If not for any other reason, this is because they passively watched militant groups of Serbian nationalists, both from Knin and from other parts of Yugoslavia, freely walk around imposing upon the people their dark nationalist ideology by singing songs, shouting slogans, carrying flags without socialist insignia, insulting Tito, and, as if all that was not enough, even throwing stones....

"...Groups of Serb nationalists from Nova Pazova, Vrsac, and other places in the Socialist Republic [SR] of Serbia have been traveling all over Yugoslavia for as long as 1 year and not only starting quarrels, but also imposing their dark fascist ideology on those of their own people who think differently.

"It is not surprising that they are doing this, because they have proved many times over that they will not stop at anything in order to reach their aims, but this is an impossible situation in which the still-valid laws of this country are not being implemented and in which legal institutions authorized to implement these laws are watching all this, as if it were happening on another planet and not here among us.

"While they are freely walking through the SR of Serbia, one can make all sorts of conclusions and always be told that he is not acquainted with the situation sufficiently, that he hates Serbs, that he is insulting Serbs, and the like. However, when the same thing happens in the SR of Croatia, one must ask who is not obeying laws and what right he has to do so, thereby allowing Serb nationalists to express their ideology freely and publicly and even throw stones without being punished. Does that also mean that now Croatian or some other nationalists can do the same in Zagreb or some other Croatian town, not to mention outside of Croatia? Does that mean that somebody has calmly suspended the state and thereby opened room for the mob and militant nationalist groups to start solving accumulated problems of this country?"

The 400-word Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE commentary by Slavisa Sabljic entitled "When the Specters Go Marching In" includes the following passage:

"The central celebration of the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo in the SR of Croatia has nearly turned into something nobody wanted to happen, particularly not at this moment when the country is trying to solve its huge troubles. All this happened because of a group of about dozen agents-provocateurs and blockheads, a militant group walking from one meeting to another, waving a banner of the cruel past, and calling on specters from long gone days for revenge.

"Against whom is this revenge aimed and why? Should the hordes of priest Djuric [Chetnik leader in World War II] decide the fate of Serbian and Croatian peoples? Should one go into the battle again carrying flags other than socialist ones? Should cockades be worn on Knin streets again? Should sacred things from our liberation war and socialist revolution continue to be attacked as was done recently in the Knin region by the people who do not wish this country and its people well? The people from Knin were the fewest in this group. Only two of them were seen there. Others in the group have come from elsewhere. They have come to Knin to sow the seed of discord in the region where, as the archbishop of Zica put it in his sermon, 'Serbs and Croats have been living together for centuries' and in which 'the Church of Lazarica has always played a significant role in developing patriotism among the members of these two peoples.'"

The 350-word excerpts from the POLITIKA EKSPRES commentary "Unfounded Interpretations" by V. Zivkovic begin with the following passage:

"...Many among those who participated in the celebrations at the Krka Monastery were dressed in Serbian folk costumes—those from Bukovac, Lika, Sumadija, and Montenegro. All attempts to interpret that as a provocation are unfounded."

Later on, Zivkovic says:

"Can the speech that Jovan Opacic, president of the newly founded Serbian Cultural Society, Zora, made near the Church of Lazarica in the afternoon be considered to be an incident? It can be, but only because it was not a part of the planned celebration....

"Why did Opacic speak when his speech was not planned? Well, because the people who had gathered there wanted him to....

"People who are acquainted with the situation know that Serbs in these region are aware of the fact that their cultural and national identity is threatened. The Croatian Assembly has recently decided to retain the constitutional amendment which has been imposing the 'Croatian literary language' on Serbs in Croatia for the last 15 years. Bookshops in Knin have just received textbooks that envisage that cyrillic alphabet should be taught in schools as the main script only in the first 2 years."

The 350-word unattributed Zagreb Radio commentary "Ugly Shadows" reads:

"The celebration held in Knin last weekend had a dual character: It had its human and worldly aspect, as well as some inevitable political connotations. The organizers and the people of the Knin region have really done their best to make this great festivity befit the important event of our history. However, when all the praises of organizers and authors are summed up, there remain some ugly shadows and we ask ourselves whether those could have been prevented or avoided. The celebration attended by approximately 20,000 people from Knin and their guests from Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Montenegro was supposed to have a mainly religious character, but some symbols seen at it—same as the ones that have been seen at similar manifestations held to date—contributed to its political character.

"A special tone was set by flags: There was the flag of Yugoslavia, the flag of the SR of Serbia, the flag of the Serbian Orthodox Church, some flags with no insignia, but not a single one of the SR of Croatia. Although it cannot be said that there was an intensively anti-Croatian feeling, one still cannot ignore the impression that events at both the Krka Monastery and the Church of Lazarica had an extreme Serbian nature [srbovalo se], so it is obvious that the organizers of that part of the ceremony should have had a little more knowledge and more political feeling, particularly because all this was happening on the territory of the SR of Croatia and in fact in the region where the Croat state was created."

The 500-word excerpts from the VECERNJE NOVOSTI commentary "Imposed solutions Are Not Accepted" by M. Radetic includes the following:

"One can ask more, perhaps marginal, questions on the occasion of the Knin celebrations. One of them is why was there all that ugly commercialization of the pictures of the president of the SR of Serbia. These pictures in needlepoint, on flags, on T-shirts, on badges, and even attached on glasses in cafes, that is, being a part of the usual country-fair kitch , are undoubtedly directed toward devaluing the image of the top man of the SR of Serbia and his great results in resolving the situation in the republic.

"The celebrations of the anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo have shown that some problems between Knin and its republic cannot be solved by imposing solutions. Slogans such as 'We want Cyrillic script' or 'Give us Croato-Serbian Language,' which are supported by the constitutional right of a people to have its own language and script, bear deep political messages. There can be no peace in the places where the voice of the people is ignored."

Municipal Committees Expel Members From LCY

Pristina Expels 86 Members

LD2107183989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Summary] Pristina, 21 Jul (TANJUG)—The Pristina League of Communists [LC] municipal committee today expelled 86 members from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY]. The committee reached this decision on the basis of established facts, the LCY statute, the rules of the LCY Central Committee on pronouncing ideopolitical measures in emergency conditions in Kosovo, and the proposals of working groups. Those who were expelled, it is explained, offered most resistance to the realization of differentiation, opposing the conclusions of the Kosovo LC provincial committee and the Pristina LC municipal committee. Their party organizations were not strong enough nor were they prepared to pronounce adequate ideopolitical measures on them because of their own opportunism. The majority of those expelled are from Pristina University, hospital clinics, other faculties, and scientific and cultural institutions. Most of them were signatories and some also authors of the appeal of 215 Albanian intellectuals from Kosovo directed against the constitutional changes in Serbia who had showed solidarity with the unacceptable demands of the Stari Trg miners.

Among those expelled today are Redzep Cosja, until recently president of Kosovo writers' association; professors Fatmir Fehmiu and Faik Brestovci; doctors Gazmend Saciri and Ismet Saciri, and Ali Aliju, one of the signatories, as well as Dr Hakir Bajrami, director of the Kosovo archives. The municipal committee decided to dissolve seven LC municipal committees.

So far 550 ideopolitical measures have been pronounced, of which 131 were expulsions from the LC, 146 were final warnings, and 290 were warnings.

Gnjilane Expels 62 Members

LD2107184289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1711 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Summary] Gnjilane, 21 Jul (TANJUG)—The Gnjilane League of Communists municipal committee today expelled 62 members from the League of Communists. A working group has also been set up to examine the ideopolitical responsibility of the members of the municipal committee who tendered their resignations or were relieved from membership in other sociopolitical organizations.

Secretary Kadijevic Presents Army's Stands

AU2007174789 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jul 89 pp 1-3

[Speech by Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, at the 21st session of the Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav People's Army on 12 July]

[Text] Our revolution, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], and our country, the SFRY, are at a major crossroads in history. From this crossroads we can only go in two directions: The first is to continue the victorious road of our revolution and the socialist development of our country, to continue the great opus of Comrade Tito, the work of the Communist Party, and the work of the LCY and the huge majority of all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia in the way that would enable us to further improve our worthy and positive achievements in all spheres of social life—achievements which led Yugoslavia to its great world position for which many admire us, with reason—and in the way that would enable us to courageously, energetically, and very rationally correct the mistakes and misconceptions which led this country to the grave crisis; to correct them primarily from the point of view of the demands of modern time, and also from the point of view of our own practice—the supreme criterion for assessing the validity of all solutions. The other direction would be to allow the path of our further development to be set by those who condemn the socialist revolution and see it as a civil war and a historic mistake, who proclaim Tito the main culprit for everything that is wrong, and who threaten Yugoslavia in general, or, at least, as a federal state. At this crossroads we can only choose the former, while the latter, the one with many—some mutually exclusive—variants should be defeated in practice ideologically, politically, and in all spheres of its application (from the economy to the state). This country has all the conditions for this—they range from rich historic experience to modern knowledge, courage, and the will of the majority of its people.

In this respect, the 14th LCY Congress should adopt standpoints on all key issues concerning the reform of society and the LCY in such a clear and precise way as would prevent their different interpretations, and thus different behavior, by the communists in practice. In our preparations for the congress, we must arrive at these stands by the broadest possible discussion by the LCY, where all propositions should be primarily assessed by Yugoslav measures. It must be clear to everyone that no individual in Yugoslavia would be allowed to impose partial interests as dominant, or to promote some special concepts from whatever positions. If we fail to carry out such preparations, and leave it to the congress itself to look for solutions between often diametrically opposed views, we shall be in danger of either compromises, which are unlikely to remove the fundamental causes of the Yugoslav crisis, or face a complete split. This is why the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army should turn its pre-congress activities—within the Army and in society—in this direction. I think that this fact determines the aims of today's session of our committee. Today, we should establish our views on all key questions concerning the further development of our country and our society. We must formulate them in a clear, simple, and precise way so that we can enter the general party discussion, and clearly stress that these stands are open to any argument and Yugoslav appraisal—in both the Army and society—and that they are not the kind of stands that a priori state "this must be done in this, and no other way," as has, unfortunately, become the practice prior to the 14th congress.

I consider this kind of preparation for the 14th LCY Congress very important, because the practice has shown us what happened to the earlier party gatherings—the last congress and the sessions of the LCY Central Committee that were pronounced historic. These gatherings produced general and compromise conclusions that contained something for everybody while real-life ignores them and often went against them. I would particularly like to recall the fate of the 17th LCY Central Committee session. This session was one of the last missed opportunities to act the way we ought to act at the 14th congress. The LCY Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army had proposed different contents and preparations for this session. I have already mentioned this at that session. However, at that time, and even much earlier, we were of the opinion, which we have publicly expressed, that the reform of Yugoslav society can succeed only as a single reform, that this reform must encompass the reform of the economic and sociopolitical systems (and not only the economic system as some people advocated), that the first reform cannot be implemented without the second, that the fundamental causes of the crisis are of the systemic nature, that some of them have strong support in the Constitution, and that they are, not by accident, but rather following a law of their own, all the time intensifying and deepening the general social crisis which could have unforeseeable consequences for the future of the country. This was the time of final discussions on constitutional changes. This is

why we were of the opinion and were proposing that at the 17th session the LCY Central Committee should adopt concrete and clear stands on these views. The content of and preparations for this session should have been aiming for that. This was not done. The fate of the conclusions adopted at the 17th LCY Central Committee session, measured in terms of their impact on halting the crisis, is obvious. The contribution and scope of the promulgated amendments to the SFRY Constitution, measured with the same yardstick, is quite clear. We must not allow the 14th LCY Congress and its resolutions to experience the same fate.

Dual Impact of International Trends on SFRY Security

The international milieu under which the preparations for the 14th Congress will be carried out will affect the situation and trends in our country, and even its security, in two ways. The general trend of the relaxation of tensions in international relations, particularly the attained level of detente between the United States and the USSR, has and will have a positive effect. Similarly, the ongoing democratic and integrational processes in the world can also stimulate trends in our country.

However, there are still some major and dangerous obstacles on the road to real improvements in international relations. One of these obstacles certainly lies in the question: Are the superpowers really changing strategic aims, which were established on the ideological, great state, and other bases, or are they only adapting their strategies and tactics to the new conditions? Judging by some recent publicly stated commentaries on the unexpected and fast collapse of the idea and practice of communism, and by some political and other moves based on this assessment, one could not assert with certainty that the strategic aims have indeed changed. If this assumption proves to be correct, then one can exclude neither major nor sudden negative turnabouts in international relations. One must bear this in mind all the time.

Some attempts are made to use current events in certain socialist countries, particularly in Poland, Hungary, and China, to exert ideological and other pressures on the trends in our country, particularly on the content and direction of our reforms. What some circles are doing in the West, pointing at Poland and Hungary as the examples to follow, is not acceptable. Since Tito's time, we have never accepted foreign formulas nor have we ever offered such things to others. This should remain our policy in the future. Every country has it specific features and, if it wants to be successful, it must find its own solutions. Attempts, both at home and abroad, to use the recent events in China to discredit the Yugoslav People's Army are equally transparent. One only needs to look at the advocates of these imputations to understand their motives. They cannot deceive anybody.

The opponents of our country and our socialist self-managing system abroad, with the Yugoslav hostile emigrants and hostile forces within our country, are using all opportunities and methods to break up Yugoslavia. They are particularly relying on the dangerous increase in nationalism which is connected and interdependent with and influenced by the increase in the activities of various religions.

Causes of Our Crisis Do Not Lie in Our Revolution and Its Achievements

However, one must clearly say that finding a way out of the crisis and Yugoslavia's future, despite everything negative and everything that has caused and has spread the crisis, depends above all on the ability of the LCY to offer a program of reforms for both society and its own organization. This can be achieved thanks to the Yugoslav peoples' historic merits and vast experience. It is in fact thanks to the great historic lesson, for which the Yugoslav peoples dearly paid, that other political options will only be successful to the extent to which the LCY will be unsuccessful. Therefore, during the preparations for the 14th LCY Congress we must almost exclusively turn toward our internal problems and find a way of solving them, being completely aware that resolving or not resolving them will primarily depend on us and very little on the opponents of the LCY's policy at home and abroad.

We all know that the crisis can only be stopped if we remove its fundamental causes. The fact that the measures undertaken in recent years did not stop the crisis, but have in fact spread it and deepened it, proves that these measures were inadequate, that in fact they were not entirely and in a coordinated way directed toward the elimination of the main causes of the crisis. Or, perhaps, the main causes, which are extensively discussed, have not been properly identified. These circumstances provided a great opportunity to all our opponents—ranging from those whose ideology and policies were defeated during the war (Chetniks, Ustashas, White Guards, Ballists, and so forth) to the latest anticommunists and nationalists—to proclaim with one voice that our revolution and the policies based on its foundations are a historic mistake and the main cause of crisis.

Using practice as the supreme criterion of the truth, it is easy to prove the historic fallacy of this claim, because the policy of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia during the people's liberation war won overwhelmingly, above all in the political sense, and of course, in the military sense. The basis of this policy consisted of the following: the struggle for national and social liberation; brotherhood, unity, and equality; the federal organization of the country; and the original concept of the war strategy. The post-war development of the country was based on the achievements of the war and revolution, and was complemented and further developed in accordance with new challenges. Self-management and the nonaligned foreign policy played a special role in this. Pursuing this

kind of policy, the country has experienced great prosperity regarding internal transformation (this is well-known and I will not talk about this on this occasion). Our country has also earned an enormous international respect which significantly exceeds its territorial size and its economic and military power. This respect has not been earned overnight, or with only one accomplishment, because the world in which we live has very reliable measures for assessing values. It had them in the past just as it has them today. Therefore, practice has proved that the causes of the current crisis do lie in the revolution and its basic achievements and orientations.

In searching for an answer as to where the causes lie, it is not enough to only say where they do not lie, but where they really lie, how they came about, whether they are a consequence of misconceptions and mistakes in the search for better solutions, or something else, and then try to eliminate them as quickly as possible.

Two Major Strategic Aims

All those who know Tito, either as his associates or as participants in the great events that he had led, or as scholars of his work, know that Tito had always worked in this way. His main characteristic was his great ability to predict events, as well as his great ability to critically reexamine the road behind and his ability to quickly correct mistakes, if they quickly became evident. His public speeches and the measures that he used to take are well-known. So, Tito did not consider himself unfailing. Therefore, if we now need to correct some misconceptions or mistakes that were made during Tito's life, mistakes that he did not correct during his life himself, a reason being, among other things, not having the time required to correct them, we would then be working in the same way Tito did; we would be protecting and further enriching the basic achievements of our revolution and the socialist development of our country by eliminating mistakes.

There is no need to prove that mistakes or inadequate solutions, which the modern time and conditions demand to be changed, exist in our system, because the crisis itself is proof of that. Therefore, a precise identification of the main causes of the crisis will accomplish two major strategic aims: 1. It will show that the causes do not lie in the fundamental and original orientations and achievements of the revolution; and 2. It will enable us to draw up a comprehensive program of reforms with very realistic chances for success. This will be the most successful way of defending the revolution and Tito's work.

The latest flood of attacks on Tito and his work, unfortunately more often at home than abroad, is aimed at destroying the revolution's achievements and, above all, socialism and Yugoslavia as a common state of the Yugoslav peoples. The essence of these attacks cannot be hidden under any cover or be blurred. Can you imagine that an attempt is even made to present Tito as a dogmatist who regarded himself to be unfailing, when all his work was in fact completely the opposite?. His work was particularly brilliant at the peak of his power and intellectual and practical creativity. Tito did not lead the revolution, and the armed struggled within it, following some already known regulations and patterns, and not even according to those that could be found in the Marxist literature of that time. He always sought solutions imposed by life. These solutions were simple and understandable to all. He quickly responded to mistakes and omissions from which nobody is immune. He warned that one should respect, nurture, and exploit the great and rich traditions and experiences of our peoples in the struggle for freedom, but that at the same time one should look into the future and try to anticipate future trends. These two things need to be combined. The above-mentioned characteristics of Tito as the leader of the Yugoslav revolution have been proved in practice; they have been analyzed from various angles and are well-known at home and abroad. This fact alone helps to easily identify those who are attacking Tito. One group, consisting of those who were defeated in the war, is now demanding that Tito be put on a trial; the second group consists of those who deviated from the party line at various points in time; the third group consists of those who have not yet openly attacked him, that is, who have not attacked him directly, but indirectly, and, one could say, have been preparing the grounds for a direct attack. However, I think that the most pathetic group is the one that is only now, after Tito's death, telling us through the media about parts of their private conversations with Tito. The content and message of this is clear: Tito always made mistake when he did not listen to them. They, of course, never made mistakes themselves. As regards these people, their ideas and what they did in the movement have been known so far, but now we have learned one more thing about them, which is in fact the most important thing, namely, that they are hypocrites. This is why the anticommunists could hardly wait to tell them: No gentlemen, you are not and cannot be witnesses; you were accomplices. Nothing else could have happened to them.

No movement, or individual, whatever their aims may be, will stand a chance of long and stable success if they are not able to spot, admit, and correct their own mistakes or misconceptions. Similarly, those (whether individuals or movements) who do not respect, defend, and rely on our past achievements, particularly revolutionary achievements, and think and behave as if the world revolves around them, are very shortsighted. In the search for a way out of the crisis we must equally respect these two historic truths.

The Most Important Causes of Our Grave Crisis

Regarding the discussion on establishing the main causes of our grave crisis, I will, in addition to what I have already said, only stress some of the most important points.

These are first of all the systemic solutions—ranging from the system of rewarding to the law on employment relations—that facilitated and even encouraged idleness as the country's dominant characteristic.

The philosophy, and the practice based on it, that does not recognize the fact that man is both an individual and a social being, and if it favors one at the expense of the other, disturbs the natural harmony of life. We made mistakes in both respects. For instance, idleness is the consequence of favoring individual rights, while, for instance, the recent solutions governing ownership relations completely ignored individual motives but favored social motives, especially in the most important motivating sector of man's work.

The autarky of the economy, based on some constitutional provisions and the law on associated labor, has perfectly legitimately prevented the creation of a unified Yugoslav market without which there can be no unified Yugoslav federal state.

Relations between the state and the economy have been, and still are with regard to some important issues, very confused and in complete contradiction with laws of the market economy.

The federal state, the kind we have at present, is not able to function properly, which is partly due to the illusions about the state withering away, and is therefore the cause of many of our troubles.

The unprecedented rise of nationalism is the consequence of quite obvious mistakes in solving the national question. Instead of the policy of brotherhood, unity, and equality, with which we won the war and which treats as equally important the nurturing and developing of everything we have in common, and free and unobstructed nurturing and developing of what our peoples and nationalities have to offer as a special thing, we opted for something else (first gradually and then even in an institutionalized way) and supressed the first thing to the extent that the term Yugoslavia has begun to be substituted with the term "community," to the extent that the official form for the next census did not have a column for those who regard themselves as Yugoslavs but only a column for an unspecified nationality, and so forth. Yugoslavism that would be imposed by force or other means would not be acceptable just as, after all, anything else imposed is unacceptable. However, one cannot use force or any other coercive means to stop a free, natural, and socially conditioned process of forming Yugoslav conscience and Yugoslav socialist patriotism.

What is the meaning of the fact that in Yugoslavia there are cities with more than 15 percent of the population that declared itself as Yugoslav, in spite of a wrong policy?

The LCY is very late with its own reforms and with the reform of some very important ideological questions contained in its program. According to its statute, the LCY is in fact organized as a league of all republican and provincial leagues, and not as a unified LCY. In addition, in the past few years there has been much vacillation concerning the LCY's attitudes toward the system's sociopolitical institutions. The views ranged from those that the LCY should completely distance itself from them, to those that it should command and even directly make decisions on behalf of these institutions. This led to the confusion of functions and responsibilities of the system's institutions and people who work in them, and placed the LCY either in a vacuum or in a commanding position, neither of which are good.

The 14th LCY Congress should take stands on all these and some other major, open questions of social development in the way compatible with its place and role, which will also need to be precisely established. With the stands established in this way, the LCY should engage in the struggle to explain them so that they can be accepted by democratic methods, rather than imposed, through the democratic institutions of the system, above all the Socialist Alliance, with the broadest possible participation of the people. This should also include referendums where they are needed.

Important Stands of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army Concerning Preparations for Congress

Bearing all this in mind, I think that, in the preparations for the 14th LCY Congress, the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army must pay attention to several important stands:

1. As the party of the workers class of Yugoslavia, the LCY must come to the fore of all social reforms, and that means that it should resolutely influence the program of these reforms in the way I have already explained. In order to achieve this, the LCY needs to reform itself, to reform both its program and statute. The program must be freed from dogmas and misconceptions, and, on the basis of the Marxist views on the world, strive for true socialism, which means a productive, rich, humane, and democratic society. The statute should ensure a unified LCY, democratic centralism, as well as a high degree of democracy within the party, the right to specific features which stems from the specific conditions in different republics and provinces, and even some smaller regions, and the right of the minority and individuals to work legally in the LCY within the established norms in the LCY Statute.

2. We must strengthen the modern market economy throughout the unified Yugoslav economic sphere by means of domestic competition, in order to become competitive on the world market, with pluralism of ownership as an essential motivating factor, and with the role of the state similar to that in other countries with a market economy.

3. We must develop a modern federal organization of the state of Yugoslavia in which the functions of the state at the federal level will be precisely established by the statute, and in which the independent performance of these functions will be ensured without the need to go through daily haggling and outvoting among the republics and provinces. What are the concrete functions of the federation? This should be agreed on through the

broadest possible discussion based on experience—both negative and positive—from the present functioning, or rather lack of functioning, of the federation, referring to science as much as possible and, of course, critically examining some foreign experience. Moreover, we must energetically free ourselves from illusions about the withering of the state now and in the foreseeable future, and strengthen the role of the law-governed state as an essential precondition for developing all democratic processes in society.

4. It is necessary to quickly carry out those changes in the SFRY Constitution without which we will not be able to implement the program of the economic and state reforms. If the entire reform of the constitution requires a long time—with respect to both substance and procedure—then we should speed up some changes that would be necessary for the success of the above-mentioned reforms.

5. All the democratic institutions of society must be based on the law. Under the current circumstances in Yugoslavia and in view of Yugoslavia's past experiences, returning to party pluralism would be a long step back.

6. A nonaligned foreign policy must remain our lasting orientation, while cooperation with other countries and various international organizations, particularly European, should proceed from mutual benefit and equality without any political conditions. We must pay particular attention to the development of good relations with our neighbors.

7. We must continue the development of the concept of All People's Defense and the philosophy and practical policy of our defense with unified, modernly equipped, organized, and trained defense personnel as the backbone of that defense, personnel that will be capable of performing all tasks concerning the country's defense through deterrence, whenever this is possible.

Need To Stop Political Clashes

8. The current situation in the country requires two important prerequisites for the congress preparations to succeed. First, that the increasingly sharp clashes, which occasionally appear in the form of media wars regarding some old but often intentionally fabricated political issues, must stop at once and that all organized socialist forces must concentrate on a concrete, tolerant, and well-argued discussion on key questions concerning reforms that will be dealt with by the 14th LCY Congress. Second, that all the deficiencies in the reforms' programs must be corrected and that the reforms must be put into operation. They should be critically, constructively, and concretely helped, while those measures that have already been legally adopted must be put into practice. We must avoid the established practice of behaving obstinately.

I primarily refer to the program of the state and economic reforms which was offered by the Federal Executive Council and which is still being improved and implemented, as well as to the program of the measures needed to stabilize the situation in Kosovo which will have an all-Yugoslav support: political, economic, and every other kind of support. There are also some other reform activities that need to be confirmed during the preparations for the congress and at the congress itself as a part of the entire social reform.

9. Even with the best programs we will not be able to overcome the crisis easily unless, first of all, we all begin to work much better and much more, and unless we make big sacrifices. We in the Army have already made sacrifices: last year and this year we reduced both the wartime and peacetime forces by 12 percent, something that has not been done by anybody in Europe so far; we reduced our share of the budget from 5.8 percent of the national income to 5.2 percent and subsequently to 4.8 percent; we have slowed down our technical modernization; the real standard of living of the active military personnel has fallen more than that of those in other professions in society. Inflation is, of course, affecting everybody individually and as a whole. However, in view of the budget cuts, the Army has been affected the most. This is why we in the Army are particularly interested in checking and reducing inflation. We must all start working on this task in a constructive and concrete way. This is why we, and we in the Army, must continue with our activities on reforms, rationalization, and saving. I will mention only some activities that are being currently undertaken.

We are intensively working on the evaluation of a further reduction in the size of the defense forces: both wartime and peacetime forces. We are also in the process of adapting the development of the production and sale of arms and military equipment to the market conditions. We are also preparing a housing reform which will, inter alia, abolish the category of socially owned apartments, and so forth. I think that, in addition to great direct benefits, these activities will also create a real working and mobilizing atmosphere in the preparations for the congress in other sectors of society.

Those in charge of making decisions at the present time and in the current uneven and unsynchronized system in the country bear great personal responsibility, because it depends on them as to whether the atmosphere in which are we preparing for the congress will be constructive or politically poisoned, and the success of the 14th LCY Congress will largely depend on this.

Socialist Alliance Official on 'Tense' Situation

AU2107182589 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 21 Jul 89

["Yugoslavia: Turbulent Autumn Expected"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, July 21 (TANJUG)—Social protests have already been announced for this autumn and a possibility of general strikes mentioned, and, if prices

continue to grow at this rate, the political system itself could be seriously shaken, member of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Bozidar Colakovic told TANJUG today.

The serious economic situation, the unbearable inflation, and the humiliating fall in the standard of living demand that Yugoslavia's largest political organization explain the main objectives and problems of the economic reform by way of an open and public dialogue, Colakovic said. In his view, the misinformation circulating in the public about the development of the economic situation is worsening the already tense social situation.

Colakovic categorically denied speculation that one kilogramme of bread would cost 200,000 dinars (about 10 dollars) in Yugoslavia this autumn.

Rail Passenger Fares To Increase by 55 Percent

LD2107184889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Summary] Belgrade, 21 Jul (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Railways Association today decided to increase domestic passenger fares by 55 percent and freight charges by 40 percent beginning 1 August.

Markovic Views 'Too High' Electricity Price

AU2107205989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 21 Jul 89

["Yugoslavia: Prime Minister Calls for Slower Rise in Electricity Price"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Cakovec, July 21 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav electricity producers could undermine the overall reform in Yugoslavia by setting the price too high, Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic warned today. Markovic today opened a new hydro-power plant near the town of Cakovec in the Republic of Croatia. The new plant will annually generate 386 gigawatts of energy.

Although the price of electricity is being formed freely, the producers cannot expect to make up for the fact that the price has lagged for years in a matter of months, said Markovic.

The Federal Goverment will, in the coming period, give priority to a more intensive utilization of the existing power-generating facilities over the construction of new ones, said Markovic.

This is needed in order to change the current situation in which the rise in electricity consumption exceeds the growth of social production, said the prime minister.

The rapidly rising price of electricity in the past few months and projected future hikes further aggravate the already low living standards. The producers say that the hikes are necessary to eliminate the disparity between the price of electricity and other sources of energy as part of overall economic relations in Yugoslavia. The low price of electricity has the most adverse effects in the Republic of Serbia.